he sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857; will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Professional and Business Cards.

G. W. LAWRENCE.
FULLER & LAWRENCE, DISTILLERS AND RECEIVERS OF TURPENTINE, WE HAVE WHARVES AND SHEDS convenient to the Boats running on the Cape Fear River. We will sell in this sayled to respect to the respect to th market or forward to other markets Naval Stores consigned Orders for Spirit Barrels, Glue, &c., filled on favorable

TNSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C. Will give prompt attention to the inspection of all Turpentine and Tar entrusted to him. March 21, 1861.

WILLIAM BOGART. RCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, Goldsboro', A will furnish Designs and Specifications for Public and Private Building, with full practical working Drawings, which shall combine constructional solidity, convenience of arrangement, and beauty of form and color, with economy, and furnish those intending to build, with a knowledge of the appearance, arrangement, and cost of all improvements Office third door South of Griswold's Hotel.

CLARK & TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement and Hair, NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C. Corn, Bacon, Timber, &c.

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. John Dawson, Pres't Wil. Branch Bank of N C., do. do. W. H. Jones, Cashier Branch Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh, do. GEO. ALDERMAN, NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,

WILMINGTON, N. C. Office at I. T. Alderman's Store. Prompt attention paid to business, and solicits patronage from his country friends. T. H. McKOY & CO.,

ROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C. C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,

TOMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C. Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets. March 9, 1860 .- 158 &29.

ALEX. OLDHAM. STOKLEY & OLDHAM, EALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER-CHANTS. Prompt attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Ba-

20% and other Country Produce. Dec. 22d. 1859

FREUCH'S HOTEL

CITY OF NEW YORK.
SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY. City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort street,

(Opposite City Hall.)
Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the N. B.—Beware of Runners and Hackmen, who say we are full. R. FRENCH, Proprietor.

WALKER MEARES,

RUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, No. 45 Market Street. A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand. The attention of Physicians is especially called to the

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.

C. POLVOGT. TPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS, Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any ar-icle in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assort

ment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short WILLIAM J. PRICE, INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business. office opposite No. 47, North Water street. EDWIN A. KEITH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C. sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per le, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.

JOHN MCLAURIN SMITH & McLAURIN, 10MMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C. RETER TO

JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor. E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C. Oct. 7th, 1859. THOMAS W. PLAYER,

Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street. September 20, 1860—4-1y COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 South Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C. 50-tf

NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. Wilmington, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN, NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON. N. C. Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT. WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds,
Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and
Market sts., immediately opposite Shaw's old stand Wilmington, N. C.

ONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE

Brick, &c.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put
May 20—37-ly. up Stills at the shortest notice W. H. McRARY & CO., MMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do. D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do. J. G. Lash. "Salem, do. J. G. Lash, "Salem, do. J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C. GEO. W. ROSE.

PAINTS_PAINTS. DURE WHITE LEAD; Snow White Zinc;

White Gloss Zinc;

Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. Forsale whole ale and retail. by W. H. LIPPITT, ale and retail, by WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,

FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,) Wilmington, N. C.

L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,

RASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished;

new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery over
dauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architecturial; will

will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.
Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches Novembert 1th, 1859-11-1y.

THE SUPPLY MILL, Brunswick Co., N. C., is now in operation, at which can be obtained any of the follow-ling Lumber, viz: Pine, Cypress, Juniper, Oak, Ash and Rickory. Orders for any of the above can be filled and sent to any point desired, from Florida to Baltimore, or else where, if necessary.

Day 17.47 NOTICE. Dec. 22, 1959.

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

DUPLIN COUNTY

Court of Equity—Spring Term, 1861.

John S. Davis, Guardian, vs. Seth Davis, Grady Outlaw,

Ira S. Davis, Calvin Davis, James W. Blount and wife Maria, Byron D. Ford and wife Sophronia, Lewis Pipkin and wife Elizabeth, Jesse Jackson, Adm'r of Emma Jackson, Heirs-at-Law of Nancy Swinson, Winnifred Jerman, Kate Jerman, Ex'rs of William B. Hurst, dec'd, and Adm'r of James K. Hill, dec'd.

ORIGINAL AND AMENDED BILL.

T APPEARS to the Court that the defendants, Calvin Davis and Kate Jerman, are not inhabitants of this State:
Ordered, therefore, that publication be made for six weeks in some public newspaper in North Carolina, notifying the said Calvin Davis and Kate Jerman to appear before our Court of Equity, at its regular session at the Court House in Kenansville, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing ex part

to them.
Witness my hand, officially, 22d April, 1861.
JERE. PEARSALL, C. M. E. April 25, 1861.-35-6w. [Pr. adv. \$5 62.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
David Thally, Administrator of Joshua Thally, deceased

vs. Joseph Thally and Jane Thally. PETITION FOR ACCOUNT AND SETTLEMENT. I appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the De fendants are non-residents, it is ordered that publica tion be made in the Wilmington Journal for three weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of New Happeys, at the County of New Happeys at the County of New Hanover, at the Court House in Wilmington, NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C., on the second Monday of June next, and plead, as swer or demur to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro-confesso, and heard ex-parte.
Teste: SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk. April 25. [Pr. adv. \$3 75.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
David Williams, Administrator of Edge W. Casteer, vs. Jacob Casteen, Kinion Casteen, Dorcas Atkinson, (wife of Amos Atkinson.) Lucy Jones, (wife of Riley Jones,) Pene-

lope Lanier, (wife of Noah Lanier.)
PETITION FOR ACCOUNT AND SETTLEMENT. mington, N. C., on the 2nd Monday of June next, and plead, answer or demur to the petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Teste: SAM'L R. BUNTING, (lerk.

April 25th, 1861 [Pr. adv. \$3 75.] STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—February Term, 1861 DAVID LEE brung into Court a paper writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Curtis Lee,

deceased, and Ivy Lee caveats the same, and by permission of the Court he is permitted to be heard upon an issue of It appearing to the Court that John Lee is a non-resident of this State; therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying the said John Lee to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Clinton, the 3d Monday of May next, to answer, plead or demur, &c.
Witness, J. R. Beaman, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3d Monday in February, 1861, and eighty-fifth year of American Independence. J. R. BEAMAN, Clerk. April 4th, 1861. [Pr. adv. \$5 62.] 32-6w

Wanted.

NEGROES, NEGROES WANTED. MEGROES, NEGROES WANTED.
GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in market.
All you who have NEGROES for sale, would do POWELL & McARTHUR, Clinton, N. C.

[July 12, 1860-46-1y* HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES.

THE SUBSCRIBER is in the market, and will pay the highest cash prices for NEGROES of any age suitable for the Southern market.

C. T. STEVENS.

C. June 21, 1860. 43-1y* J. A. MCARTHUR.

Rewards.

\$50 REWARD. RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th inst. his Negro Man, DARB. Said negro is about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, small read, quick spoken, inclines forward when walking, about 4 'years old.

The above reward of Fifty Dollars will be paid for his deivery, or confinement in any jail so that I can get him.

CHARLES McCLAMMY.

Snead's Ferry, Onslow Co., April 18, 1861. STRAYED OR STOLEN.
FROM CASTLE HAYNE PLANTATION, on the North East river, on the 20th Feb. inst., a "BLACK FILLY," two years old this spring; she is of rather light frame, and well formed, with clean legs, and inclining to roan color, having some white hairs all over her body, and particulary about her face; the second back rib, on the right side has been broken, which has left a small lump.— I will pay a suitable reward to any one returning her to the above plantation, or to me in Town, and an additional reward of FITY DOLLARS for evidence sufficient to convict HENRY NUTT.

any one having stolen her. HENRY NI Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 25, 1861.—144-dlt-27-wtf. \$10 REWARD. RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about three month RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about three months since, a negro woman named BRIDGETT. She walks lame, but quick, of dark complection, low built, aged about 35 or 40 years. She is supposed to be lurking on the Sound, in the neighborhood of Wrightsville. The above reward will be paid for her confinement in Wilmington Jail, or for her delivery to the subscriber.

An additional reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will be read for information that will lead to the conviction of be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of any person harboring said negro.
Aug. 2, 1860.—49-tf

R. HOOD having moved to Goldsboro', and located there, respectfully informs the citizens of Wayne and the adjoining Counties, that he expects to manufacture and keep constantly on hand the most complete and suitable selection of the latest and most approved styles for entirely new IMPROVED PLOUGHS, made of steel or iron enitable to different soils and the different soils are differen made of steel or iron, suitable to different soils and the different changes of ploughing that may be required. These ferent changes of ploughing that may be required. I nese Ploughs consist of sweeps, hollow and solid; also various sizes of Shovels, double or single turning MOULD BOARDS; COTTON or POTATOE SCKAPERS. Also, new ground and subsoil PLOUGHS. All of these plough hoes are used upon three stocks, which may be changed by means of bolts to suit every farmer's convenience. I will also sell State or County Rights, or District or Farm Rights. Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. All letters addressed to BOLD R. HOOD, at Goldsboro', N. C. Jan. 24th. 1861.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead; 5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc 500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnishl; 500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil; Spanish Brown; Venetian Red; Linseed Oil;

5 "Linseed On,
5 "Lard Oil;
2 "Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 "Yellow, in Oil and dry. For so
W. H. LIPPITT, wholesale and retail, by

GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

AVING been engaged in Mill building for the most of the time for the last twelve years, I have invented a

WATER WHEEL which is durable, and at the same time simple in its

which is duratile, and at the same time simple in its construction, and capable of doing more work, with less water, than any other Wheel now in use. It is suited to Grist, Saw Mills, Cotton Gins, and any other machinery that may be attached. This Wheel commands the admiration of every one who has witnessed its performance, and is suited to any location, high or low head of water, and will grind from six to the state the state of core more hour, without any goaring or to twenty bushels of corn per hour, without any gearing of belts to get out of order, and loss of time in repairing; and

belts to get out of order, and loss of time in repairing; and yet so cheap as to place it within the reach of every one who can have a Mill of any kind.

I am now prepared to furnish Wheels and put them in operation, and fill orders in my line of business.

I put up Grist Mills to clean the grain of all dirt, trash and chaft, and grind nothing but the grain—Saw Mills, straight and circular saws on the most improved plans—Cotton Gins, with an improved gearing that is simple, durable, and works with more ease than any now in use; and all other machinery that may be wanted. other machinery that may be wanted.

All work put up durable and in a neat style, and guaranteed.

All work put up durable and in a neat style, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. I might give a long list of certificates, but my work will recommend itself.

Any one wanting anything in my line of business will do well to address the subscriber at Magnelia, N. C.

REFERS TO—P. Murphy, W. K. Cromartie, L. G. Bass, and James Murphy, Esqrs.

March 14th, 1861.

29-3m*

branches.

HAVING PREPARED HIMSELF TO MEET THE VArious exigencies of his profession, and permanently located at Lillington, N. C., tenders his services to the citizens of the village and surrounding country, and hopes, by a conscientious discharge of the duties of his vocation, to a merit the confidence and patronage of the public.

May be found, when not engaged, at his Office, opposite the Masonic Lodge.

Orders left with Measure. Blumenthal & Co., will be prompting the Masonic Lodge.

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And the Masonic Lodge.

Masonic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases.

Malloral Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases.

Malloral Advice given gratis, by the Acting Sur
And Under Bernald Organs.

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And Under Bernald Organs.

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And Under Bernald Organs.

Malloral Advice given gratis, by the Acting Sur
An

Dr. WILL. D. SOMERS,

For Sale and to Let.

FOR SALE.
A VERY FINE DURHAM BULL, 2 years and 9 months old, perfectly do-cile, as finely formed as need be de-sired, a beautiful roan color, and will weigh near 1,000 lbs. Also, a THOROUGH BRED STALLION, "Tom Tuff," bred and raised by John A. Averitt, Esq., of Onslow county.
"Tom Tuff" is without doubt the most thorough blooded Horse in North Carolina, and for symmetry of form, decility of temper, (a child six years old can drive him,) and hardy endurance as a traveler cannot be excelled. Also, PIGB and LAMBS of improved breeds. Call at my farm on Tuckahoe, in Jones county, or address at Pink Hill, N. C.

ISAAC BROWN.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER offers his residence in the town of Magnolia for sale. The lot fronts the W. & Welden B. don Railroad, and contains a large, commodious and comfortable dwelling, having seven large rooms, passage above and below—double piazza in front and single piazza in rear—four fire places, &c. Also an excellent office with two rooms and chimney,—kitchen, smoke-house, stables, barn and carriage house—everything in perfect repair. The location possesses many advantages for a physician or lawyer. location posseses many advantages for a physician or lawyer.
Terms made easy. For further information apply to the subscriber in Magnolia, or P. Murphy, M. London, or Eli Hall, Esqrs. The subscriber also has an excellent riding HARNESS HORSE for sale. CHAS. H. HARRIS. March 16. 161-11t&30-tf

NOTICE. I OFFER FOR SALE MY PLANTATION on Top-sail Sound, 21 miles from Wilmington, containing 500 acres, 200 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the best facilities for procuring mud for manuring of any plantation on the Sound. There are all negrounds cessary buildings on the premises. Also, my STOCK, HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, CORN AND FODDER, PLANTATION TOOLS, BOATS AND SEINS. Any person wishing to purchase would do well to call on the subscriber soon. Terms made easy. D. J. NIXON.

P. S.—If any person in the Southern Confederate States has a plantation that he wishes to exchange for the above, he would do well to call on me soon. he would do well to call on me soon. 151-2t-28-3m*

FOR SALE. T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Noah Lanier is a non-resident, it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for three weeks, notifying said Noah Lanier to appear at the next weeks, notifying said Noah Lanier to appear at the next giving good City acceptance. Apply to Roux & Co., Fernandina, or to F. M. Myrell, Steamboat Agent, Savannah, or to the subscribers.

TEMPLE & BRO., Waldo, Fla.

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River. in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation all tened for the purpose 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn. Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.

April 19, 1860.—34-tf

ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

RW SASH, RLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTOR LOCATED AT ARGYLE, ROBESON CO., N. C.,
MMEDIATELY on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road, 84 miles from Wilmington, N. C., where the subscribers are prepared to manufacture, at the shortest notice, SASH, BLINDS, DOORS and MOULDINGS

of every description.

The best quality of GLASS is always kept on hand.—
BLINDS painted and trimmed ready for hanging. Our lum-We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, and trust by our endeavors to please that we shall receive a lib-

eral share.

Any person wishing to leave orders or obtain a list of prices, can do so by calling in Wilmington, N. C., on H. M. Bishop, at the Farmer's House, or Messrs. J. T. Petteway & Co.; or by addressing SILAS SHEETZ & CO., Gillopolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C.

S. SHEETZ, G. M. McLEAN, L. A. McKOY

J. A. McKOY.

LOST OR MISLAID. THE FOLLOWING NOTES: One against Jno. F. Moore for \$46 39, dated Nov. 8th, 1858, payable to the subscriber; one against M. A. Devane, payable to N. Weill for \$48 68, with a credit of \$2 50, paid 22 Oct., 1858; J. W. Pridgen's, Constable, Receipt for notes against various persons for collection. Also, various receipts for bills paid. Also, other notes and papers not

Any person finding the above notes and papers, will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at the JOURNAL OF-FICE, or returning the same to the subscriber at Harrell's Store, N. C.; and all persons are forewarned against trading for any of them, and the makers from paying the same to

any person except myself, or order.

OWEN FENNELL.

ROCK SPRING HOTEL. MARY S. McCALEB, PROPRIETRESS. OLD STAND.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of returning her sincere thanks to her numerous friends for the liberal patronage her house has received for the past few years, and would respectfully inform the public that she is prepared to accommodate Boarders—either Transient or Regular—on the most liberal terms. Her house being situated on the South side of Chestnut street, below Front, is in a convenient location to business. Her table will at all times be found amply provided with the best the market affords. Her rooms are kept in the best

possible manner, rendering every comfort and convenience to her guest in her power. A continuance of public patronage is respectfully solicit-MARY S. McCALEB.

December 11, 1860 .- dtf.

NEW WATER WHEEL .- GREAT INVENTION THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the public, that, after many years of experience, he has succeeded in inventing a WATER WHEEL which he can confidently recommend as being simpler in construction, more powerful in performance with a given amount or head of water, and more durable and less liable to get out of order than any Wheel now in page or heretafore, offered to order than any Wheel now in use or heretofore offered to

State Rights.

Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, County or State rights, or desiring any information will receive immediate attention by applying to or a ldressing James Armstrong, John O. Armstrong, James M. Armstrong, Dobbinsville, Sampson county, N. C., their Agents, Messrs. Hart & Bailey, Wilmington, N. C., or the subscriber, GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, Patentee.

The patentee refers to the following Certificate from ompetent persons who have seen the operation of his competent persons who were the wheel:

This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of the new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with 7 feet 5 inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of HARDY HERRING.

JOHN BARDEN. JAS. H. LAMB. DANIEL JOHNSON.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA,

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

cordat ce with his daily to the Sparts.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly
of North Carolina:
The safety and welfare of the State, in my judgment, demanded that you should be convened at this unusual period.
At the time of your adjournment, six of the States had, in the most solemn manner known to our institutions, withdrawn the selves from the Federal Union, and established a confederate government, able and determined to maintain its independence. ts independence.

Whatever differences of opinion may have existed as to the

wisdom of the successive steps taken by those States, it was generally conceded in North Carolina that they could not ightfully be constrained by force to remain in the Union. You were greatly divided in opinion as to the right of a State to secede from the Union, and also as to the expediency of exercising the right at that time, admitting it to exist; but all admitted that if conciliatory measures should fail to restore the seceding States to the Union, they should be permitted to withdraw in peace. Probably not one of your number ever believed that the Federal Government would ever be guilty of the wickedness of drawing the amount with ever be guilty of the wickedness of drawing the sword without having first tendered the clive branch.

The right now asserted by the constituted authorities of

that government, to use military force for the purpose of coercing a State to remain in the Union against its will, finds no warrant in the Constitution, and still less in the principles in which all our republican institutions are based. Ours is a government of the popular will, and not of force. In its construction the consent of the governed was substituted for the rule of the sword, the former being regarded as the "vital principle of republics," and the latter as "the immediate parent of despotism." As our fathers loved liberty and hated tyranny, they selected that power of govern-ment which conserves the one, and rejected that which, sooner or later, never fails to produce the other.

Upon this principle our State governments were formed—

each a complete and sovereign republic within itself; and in associating themselves in a Federal Union they did not surrender it, for such would have been a surrender of their right to self-government. This theory of our government precludes the idea of an authority vested in the federal head to coerce, by force of arms, a State acting in its sovereign

capaci'y.

More explicit evidence of the intent of the framers of the Constitution is furnished by the journals and proceedings of the Convention. This evidence cannot be kept too promi-nently in view, as it illustrates the character of our confed-

The first was a proposition to confer upon the National Legislature the power "to call forth the force of the Union against any member of the Union failing to perform its duty under the articles thereof."

The second was in these words: "If any State, or any body of men in any State, shall oppose or prevent the carrying into execution such acts or treties, the federal executive shall be authorized to call forth the power of the control states. States are so much the more famous to reconstruct.

of the Convention, representation of political opinions which divided it, leave nothing to doubt as to the true interpretation of its action.

Mr. Madison observed, "that the more he reflected on the use of force, the more he doubted the practicability, the justice and the efficacy of it, when applied to people collectively and not individually. An Union of the States, containing such an ingredient, seemed to provide for its own destruction. The use of force against a State would look more like a declaration of war than an infliction of punishment, and would probably be considered by the party attacked as a dissolution of all previous compacts by which it

General Hamilton, speaking on the same subject, said :

an instorical example. the consequences of an exercise of such a power by a Confederated Government, he said: "Its decrees were signals of war."

The Declaration of Independence had distinctly declared: "That whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, (the security of their rights,) it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government laying its foundation on such principles. a new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness." And to have given to the Federal Government power to compel the organized communities of States to remain under the Government against their will, would have been to give to it a power which the Declaration of Independence had de-clared could not be possessed by any Government whatever Hence we are not surprised to find that the proposal to con-Hence we are not surprised to find that the proposal to confer such a power had no advocate in the Convention.

After a Government had been organized, one of the earliest, as it was undoubtedly one of the most important and delicate duties devolving on Congress, was to furnish the President with the powers necessary to enable him to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and to pass such laws as might be necessary to "provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection and repel invasion."

ed for the purpose. It having been found defective it was suspended by the act of 28th February, 1795, which, without addition or amendment, has remained the law on the which, to a large extent, was composed of the individuals who had assisted in framing the Constitution, it is the best interpreter of the general language used in that instrument; and from the day of its passage down to the 4th of March, of the present year, no President has ever construed it as giving him power to use military force except as a posse comitatus, or otherwise in aid of civil process. Ours being a government of law, and not a military despotism, no other construction could be placed upon that act. When, in 1833, construction could be placed upon that act. When, in 1833, the State of South-Carolina forbade the execution of the tariff law within her limits, the act of 1795 was in force precisely as it is to-day; but President Jackson knowing that the act only authorized the use of the military force in aid of civil process, and that there would be no courts in South-Carolina to issue process, called upon Congress for additional powers, and that body enacted what has been familiarly known as the "Force Bill." That act was, in my opinion, violative of the Constitution; but no attempt was ever made to exercise the powers conferred by it, and it expired by its own limitatios, in 1835. The political friends of the present administration, well knowing that there was no law on the statute book under which, the President could use military force in the States, from which the federal Judges, Marshals and other civil officers had been expelled, urged Congress, at its last session, to enact laws conferring on him Congress, at its last session, to enact laws conterring on him

Congress, at its last session, to enact laws conferring on him such authority. The journals of that body will show that bills for the purpose were pressed with the utmost pertinacity, and also that they were not enacted into laws.

He usurped the coveted powers which Congress had refused to confer on him, and whilst Commissioners from the Confederate States were at the seat of Government, urging the states were at the seat of Government, urging the states were at the seat of Government, urging the states were at the seat of Government, urging the states were at the seat of Government, urging the states were at the seat of Government, urging the states were at the seat of Government, urging the states were at the seat of Government, urging the states were at the seat of Government, urging the seat of Government and Government at the seat of Government a peaceful settlement of all questions in dispute, and striving to avert from the country the calamities of civil war—whilst the people were being deluded by daily protestations from the President of his firm purpose to preserve the peace, and we were in momentary expectation of hearing that Ft. Sumter, in Charleston harbor, had been evacuated, a secret the public.

This Wheel was patented on the 29th January, 1861. It being a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the top of the Wheel and the bottom of the cass, and consequently all loss of power from such escape of water is country in civil war was added base perfidy in exciting density and the moment of fructions.

This Wheel is a reaction Wheel. It is of cast iron and is so simple in construction that any mechanic can put it in after having once seen it done. It will, with a 7½ feet of water, grind from 12 to 40 bushels of Corn per hour, and is suited to any head of water from 2 feet upwards. It has only six buckets and turns out 84 square inches of water, being all that it requires for the performance of any amount of labor.

As above stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleasure in offering it to any person wanting a cheap, powerful and durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, upright or circular saw mills, cotton gins, factories, or any other kind of machinery in driving which water-power is used, furnishing sizes of Wheels from two feet upwards, adapted to any head of water. I will furnish and put in running order a Wheel attached to any person's mill for \$75, or i will sell the right to use one for \$25. I will also sell County and State Rights.

Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, County or State rights, or desiring any information will receive immediate attention by applying to or a ldressing James Armstrong, John O. Armstrong, James M. Armstrong, Job binsville, Sampson county, N. C., or the subscriber, GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, Palentee. Having thus commenced the war, the President, on pre-

liberties, and have not in the least impaired their readiness and their ability to defend them.

Under the advice of the Council of State, I have established at the Seat of Government a camp of instruction, to which I have ordered such troops as are ready for service and are not needed for the protection of the seaboard.

A naurper who had already seized the sword without authority of law and was using it against his own countrymen, could not with safety to the State be allowed to establish himself in the strongholds and fortified places within our limits. I, therefore, in discharge of a plain obligation, devolving on me as Governor of the State, and in virtue of the powers vested in me as Governor and Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia, lost no time in taking possession, in the name of the State, of the forts, arsenals and other property of the Federal Government within the State, and they are now held, under my orders, by adequate garrisons.

Livil in dectime, lay before you a statement of the prop-

quate garrisons.

I will, in due time, lay before you a statement of the property thus taken into possession so soon as reports can be prepared by the proper departments.

Experience having brought to light radical defects in the laws for the organization of the military forces of the State, I invite your early attention to the subject. It is believed that the legislation of your late seasion has not materially improved our military system; and I have no hesitation in improved our military system; and I have no hesitation in little with the singular coincidence of the more words with the solemn events of the day and time. It begins as follows:

"Proclaim ye this among the Gentiles: Prepare for war, wake up the mighty men, let all the men of war day near; let them come up;

"Beat your ploughshares into swords, and your prunimproved our military system; and I have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that the existing laws are wholly inadequate to the emergency that is upon us. I forbear making suggestions in detail upon this subject, and will content myself merely with remarking that the military regulations of other countries, especially those renowned for achievements in arms, should not be lost sight of in the trying necessity by which we are surrounded. The efficiency of this branch of the public service requires, in my opin-

form. A word to the was keedilelert

ion, a thorough revision and modification of existing legislation on the subject.

I would respectfully recommend the raising and organization of ten regiments to serve during the war, and that appropriate bounties be offered to all persons thus enlisting.

Of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars appropriated at your late session for arming the Etate, I have expended thirty-five thousand three hundred and twenty dollars and fifty-five cents, which amount will be increased by outstanding contracts to the further sum of twenty-five thousand dollars or thereabouts.

The State being at present provided with a server of the server of the

ing contracts to the Terther sum of twenty-nye thousand dollars or thereabouts.

The State being at pre-ent provided with arms, I would recommend that the remainder of this appropriation be directed to the preparation of munitions of war and the manufacture of arms that may be bereafter needed. The Arsenal at Fayetteville is in all respect a suitable location for the preparation of such works.

prosecution of such works.

Our seaboard defences are of the utmost importance and have engaged a large share of the attention of this department. Specific plans for the construction of new works and making good our defence in that quarter, will, with more propriety, be laid before the proper committees of your body.

An expenditure has been made for various purposes con nected with the defence of the State, the details and amoun of which will be communicated to you by the proper offi-cers. A portion of it has been advanced by private indi-viduals and a portion remains unpaid. Adequate means should be provided to meet this expenditure, and also to enable the State to carry on the war in defence of its rights and liberties.

It gives me pl ;asure to acknowledge the timely and im

portant aid rendered me by the Governors of Virginia and and the Carolina, towards placing our fortifications on the sea coast in a defencible condition. I cheerfully reciprocated this favor to the extent of my ability by sending to the Governor of Virginia a portion of the arms in our possession, and which could conveniently be spared.

The Northern Government is now concentrating a large force in the District of Columbia costensible to a state of the contraction of the state of the contraction of the The Northern Government is now concentrating a large force in the District of Columbia. ostensibly to protect the seat of government; but such a force cannot be allowed to remain within the limits of Maryland and on the borders of Virginia without seriously endangering the liberties of the people of those States. If they be conquered and overrun, North Carolina will become the next prey to the invaders. Policy, then, as well as sympathy and ifeelings of brother-hood engendered by a common interest, requires ns to exert our energies in the defence of Maryland and Virginia. Every battle fought there will be a battle fought in behalf of North Carolina, and there our troops should be speedily sent.

There can be no doubt that the people of our State ar Two distinct propositions were made in the Convention to confer upon the Federal Government power to coerce a State.

The first was a proposition to confer upon the National Legislature the power "to call forth the force of the Union of the public mind that the time has arrived when we must separate from the people of that section of the country. They have drawn the sword against us and are now seeking our blood. They have promised to partition our

Legislature the power "to call forth the force of the Union against any member of the Union failing to perform its duly under the articles thereof."

The second was in these words: "If any State, or any body of men in any State, shall oppose or prevent the carrying into execution such acts or treties, the federal executive shall be authorized to call forth the power of the confederate States, or so much thereof as may be necessary to enforce and compel an obedience to such acts, or an observance of such treaties."

All the members who spoke upon these propositions spoke against them, and all, including their movers, voted against them.

The sentiments then expressed by the two leading minds of the Convention, representing the two opposing classes of political opinions which divided it, leave nothing to doubt as to the true interpretation of its action.

Mr. Madison observed, "that the more he reflected on the more interpretation of the convention, the action of the convention is action.

General Hamilton, speaking on the same subject, said:

"But how can this force be exerted upon the States collectively? It is impossible. It amounts to a war between the parties. Foreign powers also will not be idle spectators.—
They will interpose. The confusion will increase and a dissolution of the Union will ensue." Again, illustrating, by an historical example, the consequences of an exercise of liberty that we have inherited from our fathers. JOHN W. ELLIS.

KALEIGH, May 1st, 1861.

The State Encampment.—Troops from all parts of the State continue to pour in. Since our last the ground. The services of the Regiment will not exceed THE STATE ENCAMPMENT.-Troops from all parts of Halifax Company, Capt. Pope—the Columbus Guards, Six months, but the men shoul Capt. Ellis—the Thomasvulle Rifles, Capt. Miller—the field until the war has ended. Duplin Rifles, Capt. Kenan-the Orange Light Infantry from Robeson, Capt. Norment—the Arthur Blues, Captain Mitchell and the Charlotte Cadets have arCaptain Mitchell and the Charlotte Cadets have arThe Regiment will be moved into Virginia as soon this week. We learn that C. F. Fisher, Esq., of Rowan, as possible, but will not be led into battle until the is engaged in raising a regiment.

We visited the Encampment a day or two since, and found every thing as well arranged and as comfortable for the troops as could have been expected. All with whom we conversed expressed themselves satisfied and anxious for instruction, and then for active service.—

Regiment on Friday, the 3d day of May.

The cause of Virginia is the cause of No In our first struggle for liberty, she noble Some of the Companies are already in a good state of poured out her blood in our defence; we will stand by discipline. The Ellis Flying Artillery, of this County —a gallant body of men—are applying themselves with a will to their arduous duties.—Ral. Standard.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND IN FAVOR OF THE CONFEDER-ACY.- Capt. Nodler, of the French marine has arrived at New Orleans from Montgomery, Ala. The Pica-

vune savs : Capt. Nodler is a gentleman of wealth and education, and on hearing of the secession of the Confederate States, immediately left France for America anticipating a conflict. He proceeded immediately to Charleston, and was present at the bombardment of Fort Sumter. The captain is full of the war spirit, and intends applying for a letter of marque, baving, we learn, tendered his services to the Confederate Government. It is understood that letters of marque will shortly be issued, and several applications of our citizens have already been

Capt. N. left Paris hardly thirty days ago, and states that the teeling of the people and government was unanimous in favor of the recognition of the Confederate States; also that they would make common cause with us, and that England would not hesitate to recognize us Gutter Percha or Rubber Overcoat, if it can be proalso, as soon as our commissioners should arrive.

Noble Southern Patriots. - The New Orleans Delta says: We heard of an instance of patriotic liberality on the part of one of our merchants yesterday, which deserves special mention. Mr. W. A. Violett, one of our largest

wholesale grocers, hearing that the gallant and zealous Capt. L. Lay had raised a volunteer company of one hundred men—who were supplied with all the equip-ments of soldiers and only wanted uniforms—sent an order to the Captain, on a clothing establishment, to

The following letter, with the Governor's patriotic response, appears in the Nashville American: "NASHVILLE, April 18th, 1861. To His Excellency Ishan G. HARRIS, "Governor of Tennessee!

"SIR: I hold myself in readiness to honor your draft on me for thousands of dollars, to aid you in placing Tennessee in a state of defence. "I doubt not that there are many others quite able, and more patriotic than myself, who will come to

"I am, most respectfully, your ob't serv't, "Byrd Douglas." It is only when we read of such instances of generosity and patriotism that we envy the possessors of wealth

the rescue of our State in its perilous position.

of the men protested stoutly against it, saying, "Now, see here, what's the use in going out there to keep everybody off? We've all come down here to have a fight with the Yankees, and if you keep fellows out there to Keenansville, April 22d, 1861 scare 'em off, how are we going to have a fight?" His philosophical reasoning done no good; he had no mount guard to scare 'em off."—Mobile Register.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. harged 374 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, an, under any discussionances, be admitted.

Appointments by the Governor. The following provisional appointments have been made by the Governor in the military service of the State, subject to the future action of the General As-

Col. Theophilous H. Holmes of the Confederate States Army, and late Major of the 8th Infantry, U. S. Army, to be Brigadier General. He has been assigned to the mmand of the coast defences.

C. C. Tew, Superintendent of the Hillsboro' Military Academy, to be Colonel. He has command of Fort Macon, Beaufort Harbour.

Major Daniel H. Hill, Superintendent of the N. C. Military Institute, late 1st Lieut. and Brevet Major of the 4th Artillery U. S. Army, to be Colonel. He has command of the School of Instruction at Raleigh, N. C. Lieut. Richard H. Riddick, late 1st Lieut. of the 1st Cavalry, U. S. Army, to be Colonel of the General Staff of the State, and Assistant to the Adjutant General, in all the duties pertaining to his office by Law. Capt. William D. Pender, of the Confederate States

Dragoons, U. S. Army, to be Lieut. Colonel. He has been assigned to duty at the Camp of Instruction. 1st. Lieut. Joseph P. Jones, of the Confederate States Army, and late 2nd Lieut. of the 2nd Artillery U. S. Army, to be Captain. He has been ordered to report for duty to Brigadier General Holmes. Mr. Rufus S. Tucker, of Raleigh, to be Capt. Com-

Army, and late 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 1st

missary of subsistence. Mr. John W. Cameron, late Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing Navy Department U. S., to be Captain Assistant Quarter Master. Mr. William W. Morrison, late of the Bureau of Con-

struction, Equipment and Repairs, Navy Department of the United States, to be Captain Commissary of subsis-Mr. John C. Winder, Civil Engineer, son of Major John H. Winder, late 3rd Artillery U. S. Army, to be Captain of Engineers. He has been ordered to report

or duty to Brigadier General Holmes. Major Wm. C. Whiting, of the Confederate States Army, and late Captain of the Engineer Corps U. S. Army, placed by the President of Confederate States under the orders of the Governor. He has been assigned

to duty as Inspector General of the North Carolina Capt. Frederick Childs, of the Confederate States Army, and late Lieut. Artillery U. S. Army, same as above. He has been assigned to duty at Fort Caswell. Lieut. Stephen D. Ramsour, late 2nd Lieut. 4th Artillery, has been elected and accepted the Captaincy of the Ellis Light Artillery Company of the City of

HEADQUARTERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, April 29, 1861.

ORDERS. No.

their parents and guardians.

COLONEL :- You are commanded to organize the . Orange Light Infantry, Capt. Ashe, Warrenton Guards, Capt. Wade, 3. Horne's Nest Rifles, Capt. Williams, 4. Enfield Blues, Capt. Bell.

5. Lumberton Guards, Capt. Norment. 6. Duplin Rifles, Capt. Kenan,
7. Charlotte Greys, Capt. Ross,
8. Thomasville Rifles, Capt. Miller. 9. Granville Greys, Capt. Wortham,

10. Columbus Guards, Capt. Ellis, into a regiment to be designated the "First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers." The Cadets of the North Carolina Military Institute can be attached to this Regiment with the consent of

The Seat of War is the destination of this Regiment, six months, but the men should be prepared to keep the

The grey or blue blouse will be recognized as a suita-Capt. Ashe—a Company from Rutherford—a Company ble uniform. Arms are now in Raleigh for the use of from Robeson, Capt. Norment.—the Milton Blues, the Regiment, and the men will be furnished with them

> Field Officers are of opinion that the men are fit for such You will order an election of Field Officers of the The cause of Virginia is the cause of North Carolina In our first struggle for liberty, she nobly and freely

her now in this our last effort for Independence. By order of the Governor, JOHN F. HOKE.

Adjutant General. Col. D. H. Hill,

Commanding Camp Instruction.

For the Company.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., April 20, 1861. The following constitutes a complete outfit necessary for a Company of Volunteers, in order to be able to take the field for a campaign, viz:

Tents, Cooking Utensils, Mess Furniture, viz : Water Buckets, Knives and Forks, Tin Plates, Cups and Pans, Strong Bags for Rations, Axes and Spades, (ten each,) six Hatchets. For each Man.

Two pair Pants, (very loose,) two Sack Coats, two Flannel Shirts, and a few Drawers, Socks and under Shirts as possible. One Felt Hat, if not supplied with Caps, two Pair of Shoes. No Boots except for Mounted Service, one Blanket, one Knapsack, one Haversack, one Canteen to be covered with cloth or leather, one

When the generous patriotism of the community offers to supply the wants of Companies, it is recommended that above articles be procured as far as practi-

The State will endeavor to supply the deficiencies when the Legislature shall have made the necessary ap-J. F. HOKE, Adjutant General

General Notices.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE, THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of busing and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the cash prices will be paid.

PICKET GUARD No Use.—At the usual detailing of the picket guard at Fort Morgan the other day, one of the men protested stoutly against it, saying, "Now, peace is restored to the country at an early day. Those who are indebted by note or otherwise must positively settle.

John D. Southerland is my authorised agent to settle my JOHN W. HINSON.

philosophical reasoning done no good; he had no mount guard to scare 'em off."—Mobile Register.

Remarkable Coincidence.—The chapter of the Old Test ament prescribed by the Episcopal Calendar to be read by the clergy on the morning of the third Sunday after Easter, (last Sunday,) is the 3d chapter of the Prophet Joel. beginning at the 9th verse. Every one who head it in Richmond, last Sunday morning, must have been struck with the singular coincidence of the words with the solemn events of the day and time. It begins as follows:

NOTICE.

A LL PERSONS are hereby forewarned from trading for a note made by me, and payable to J. A. McArthur, or Powell & McArthur, for the sum of five Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and bearing date some time in the latter part of June, 1860. This note was given in a fit of excitement, therefore the exact wording, so far as the parties are concerned, is not recollected, or the exact date. There is but one note against me of that description; and I understand there is a credit on said note of three hundred and twenty-six dollars, which credit I have not authorized. As I have not had value received for said note, I am determined not to pay said note.

EVERETT PETERSON.

Ma note made by me, and payable to J. A. McArthur, or Powell & Mc NOTICE.

MILITARY COMPANIES ORGANIZING. CAN be furnished with every description of Military trappings, such as Gun and body Belts, Cartridge Boxes, Sword Scabbards, Pistol Holddraw near; let them come up;

"Beat your ploughshares into swords, and your prunng-hooks into spears: let the weak say I am strong."

Constantly on hand, Harness, Band, Dash, Patent and Enameled Leather, every description of Skins, all kinds of
Enamelled Cloth and Trimmings for Military work.

JAMES WILSON,

JAMES WILSON,

Harness, Trunk, Saddles, Leather and Oil Est May 2d, 1861—36 D No. 5 Ma

THE CLERK OF THE COUNTY COURT of New Han-over, has placed in my hands the Tax List for 1860, which is ready for inspection and payment. All those who owe taxes for said year, will confer a favor by calling and settling the same.

W. T. J. VANN, Sh'ff.

cash prices will be paid.

They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.

D. J. SOUTHERLAND.

JAMES C. COLEMAN.

2-tf GONE TO THE WAR!

News.

THURSDAY, MAY 2D. While endeavoring to do justice to other towns and counties, we must not omit to mention that this town has already seven Companies in the field, six of them down at the forts, and one on duty wherever required. These Companies are the Wilmington Light Infantry. Capt. DeRosset: the German Volunteers, Capt. Cornellson: the Cape Fear Riflemen, Capt. Hankins > the Rifle Guard, Captain Meares; the Light Artillery, Capt. Hedrick; the Tigers or Rifle Rangers. (which?) Capt. Hall. All these are down at the Fort; and the Horse Artillery, Captain Cowan. is mounted, and intended for general service along the coast. Other Companies have been formed and are forming, some for home defence and some for active service wherever they may be called.

Among the resignations of West Point Cadets, we notice the names of Paul F. Faison, A. D. Moore, Geo. S. Lovejoy, George W. Clayton, and R. B. Cowan, of North Carolina.

On the 23d April, Hon. Asa Biggs forwarded his resignation as a District Judge of the United States, to Abraham Lincoln. He had been anxious to resign more than two months before, but had at the solicitations of friends, retained his position until North Carolina should take some definite action. The "Washington Grays" is the name of a fine com-

pany of nearly a hundred men, formed at Washington. N. C., under the command of Captain Thomas Spar-Row. They will be ready to march at the order of the Governor in a few days. The Washington Dispatch thinks that Beauford county will raise six to eight hundred men for active service and home defence. On account of the disturbed condition of the country on the seaboard, produced by the preparations for war,

Bishop Atkinson has changed the place of meeting of the Episcopal Convention, from Newbern. The time and place of holding the Convention will in due time be announced. Mr. R. W. Ward, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Rockfish District, Duplin county, acknowl-

edges the receipt of the following sums for the purpose of equipping the volunteers from that precinct. and for maintaining them until they are mustered into the service of the State :-

Benjamin R. Newkirk, \$50; Jno. W. Boney, \$50; Bryan N. Williams, \$40; James Wells, \$25; D. H. Williams, \$25; Stephen Herring, \$25; James K. Williams, \$20; Thomas Wallace, \$10; John Bland, \$5; Stephen Williams, \$5; J. J. Newton. \$1; Robert Chas. Johnson, \$5; John W. Wallace, \$10: Amos Alderman, \$5: John Huffham, \$15. FRIDAY, MAY 3D.

The James River is blockaded, and all communication between Norfolk and Richmond cut off. The steamer Glencove, plying between Richmond and Norfolk, was compelled to return yesterday. Richmond is greatly excited. Invasion apprehended.

The Secretary of the Treasury at Washington has advertised for proposals until the 30th, unless the whole amount be sooner taken at par, for nearly \$14,000,000 This is part of the loan authorized by the act of June,

ernment, fears that Canada may become involved in the difficulties now progressing in the United States, and advocates an armed neutrality, and suggests that The State Department at Washington replies to the the Canadian Government represent to the Imperial authorities the expediency of sending six or eight regiments of the line for the protection of the frontier.

Bishop Onderdonk, of New York, died in that city on Tuesday.

The Brig St. Marys, with five hundred kegs of powder, probably for the South, was seized yesterday at Bos-

The Senate of Maryland has adopted a resolution, recommending the appointment of a committee to wait on the President of the United States, the President of the Southern Confederacy, and the Governor of Virginia, with the view of bringing about some understanding whereby civil war may be prevented.

The steamer Kill Von Kull passed up the Potomac yesterday, with troops for Washington.

A government messenger having revealed the contents dispatches, it is said that Col. Butler will hang him. Six Pennsylvania Railroad Engines are to be sent to Annapolis, to carry Lincoln's troops to Washington. It is now believed that Lincoln's first movement will be in the direction of Harper's Ferry. There are about It is reported from Washington that Judge Campbell, 5.000 Virginia troops there.

Major Tyler, of the Marine Corps, has resigned.

It is said that 15,000 Northern troops are ready to pass through Baltimore. The U.S. flag was hoisted yesterday on the Custom-House in that city. A man named Geo. Lemmons cut the halvards. He was arrested and bound over. Judge Bond charged the Grand Jury to present the rioters of the 19th ult.; also the instigators to riot; also obstructors of railroads and cutters of telegraph wires.

Resolutions looking to allowing the passage of troops, have been introduced into the Maryland Legislature and referred. No troops came into Washington yesterday, except the 69th (Irish). There are 3,000 at Annapolis, and 3,000 Jerseymen en route.

The steamer Adelaide, of the Norfolk and Baltimore line, was turned back yesterday at Fort Monroe, with notice not to attempt to pass again. She returned to Baltimore. The Norfolk Argus contains Commodore Pendergast's notice of his ability to maintain the blockade, and that actual blockade had commenced. All vessels in James river are blockaded.

On the 1st. instant Gov. Pickens received a despatch from Secretary Memminger authorizing the detention of all Northern vessels in the Port of Charleston, with instructions to the collector of the Port not to grant any more clearances to Northern vessels, and to prohibit the exportation of rice to Northern ports. The Governor promptly issued his orders accordingly. Things are progressing favourably at Pensacola. The

indiscretion of a newspaper correspondent, at the camp of General Bragg, frustrated the General's design to make a night attack upon Pickens by escalade. Slemmer somehow got hold of it. The only thing that will hereafter be known from Pennsacola is what may be revealed by acts.

Governor Burton of Delaware advises an armed neutrality on the part of that State.

The Charleston Courier says that an illustrated paper will soon be commenced in that city under able and efficient auspices. W. Waud, a well known artist and gentleman is connected with the enterprise, which is in full and hopeful progress. Citizens desiring to contribute or aid in any way, can communicate with WOODWARD, of the ADAMS EXPRESS OFFICE. Charleston, S. C.

SATURDAY, MAY 4TH.

It is said that Lord Lyons, a few days since, despatched his first Secretary to the Montgomery Government. on important business. It is understood that he carries information to President Davis, as to the position which England intends to assume towards the Confederate Government.

The Confederate Congress at Montgomery has passed a vote of thanks to Gen'l BEAUREGARD and the South Carolina forces, for gallant and successful services in the capture of Fort Sumter.

Northern agents have been in Quebec, trying to buy steamers, and also Enfield rifles and ammunition from the Government, which refuses unconditionally.

Grain prospects in the middle and western parts of this promises an extraordinary yield, as also oats.

the "conservative" Websterian paper of Boston. It inaugural meant peace! Did they really believe it? shows the sort of spirit by which our New England pirates and incendiaries? :-To the Editor of the Boston Courier:

An army of 100,000 men stationed in and around Washington, with Baltimore in the hands of the U States, there is but little danger to Washington .-Richmond, however, must be menaced, and Norfolk the border States. Expeditions should be immediately fitted out against every southern seaport, large and small. Pensacola should be recaptured, Mobile burnt, Montgomery threatened, and the levees above New Orleans levelled when the Mississippi rises, so as to without much difficulty.

MONDAY, MAY 6TH. t is understood that Mr. Faulkner, U.S. Minister to France, has had an interview with Thouvenel, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the course of which the latter remarked that the practice was now clearly understood, to recognise governments once clearly established beyond dispute, and when the new American government arrived at that point he presumed it would be recognised. Thouvenel then demanded information about the new tariff, which, he said, so deeply affected French commerce. Faulkner answered that the tariff would be modified by the extra session of congress.

The Boats of the Bay Line have been permitted to resume their trips, carrying only mails and passengers. The British Ship Iliawatha, from Liverpool, with salt for Richmond, has been boarded at Old Point by United States Ship Cumberland. The Captain was told by Commodore Prendergast that the Virginians would seize and appropriate his vessel. The Captain notwithstanding, came on and arrived, but was fired at twice by Pendergast. He intends complaining to his Government.

Captain Montgomery Meigs, at Washington from Fort Pickens, reports 1,000 men in the Fort, and plenty of provisions, so as, in his opinion, to make its reduction impossible for six months.

The Maryland Legislature has appointed a commissioner to Virginia, and commissioners to Washington city, of whom one is Robert McLane.

There is a scarcity of gold in Washington city. The treasurer cannot pay employees. A million of dollars -some accounts say four million-is coming from New York in a war steamer in charge of Major An-

Attorney General Bates has given his opinion that the retrocession of Alexandria to the State of Virginia was unconstitutional: that city is included in the proclamation establishing the 5th military district. Commodore Paulding notified Chas. H. Winder that

he would be arrested as a secessionist. The Toronto Leader, the organ of the Canadian Gov- An order has been issued by President Lincoln, restricting the farmers of Fairfax, Virginia, from visiting the Washington markets.

> enquiries of the Deplomatic corps respecting the blockade-First :- That vessels in blockaded ports would be allowed a reasonable time to depart.-Second:-That vessels bringing emigrants would not be allowed to enter, but recommended to enter an open

> It is reported that the English and French Ministers at Washington had protested to the Montgomerv covernment against issuing letters of Marque. Impression in diplomatic circles that the Montgomery Government would not take this responsibility against

> such protest. The Washington government received information by the Adriatic that Minister Faulkner had presented the Commissioners of the Southern Confederacy .-Minister Dallas refused until receiving instructions violation of his instructions.

It is reported that the Washington government has purchased twenty-five additional vessels, and will, within twenty days blockade every Southern port.

of the Supreme Court, has resigned. General Harney reported at Washington that he had received courteous treatment from the Virginia authorities. It is reported that he will command at Washington.

The Federal Government has had the railway between Washington and Annapolis relaid. The engines and cars, passengers and mails carried through to Phila-

There are between five and six thousand troops at An-

napolis.

At New York on Friday, a seizure was made of one million boxes of percussion caps. They were destined for Charleston, S. C. The Niagara sailed from New York early on yesterday morning on secret service. The New York papers agree that with Monday, (today) begin operations by Lincoln. Harper's Ferry and Norfolk are points designated. The Tribune of Saturday says: On Monday, at the furtherest, let the country be prepared for a proclamation from the President. He has determined upon action-instant, decisive and comprehensive action. The time has arrived when, in accordance with the doctrines announced in his inaugural, the President will proceed to repossess the property of the United States. The sloop of-war Alleghany, the Forward, the Baltic

and the Kedar are off Annapolis. The travel between Annapolis and Perryville is uninterrupted. Twelve steamers are on the route. It is supposed that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will soon be made a military road.

t is expected that Alexandria, Va., will be occupied to-day by troops, who will advance from Washington munitions passed up the Potomac yesterday.

Companies from the interior of New York are constantand complaints of bad management.

Maryland still in doubt. Nothing done up to Satur-

TUESDAY, MAY 7TH. The published proceedings of the Congress at Montgomery do not amount to much. Very properly, when war measures are discussed the sessions are

Col. Van Dorn, of Texas, at the head of a force of State troops has captured at Indianola one hundred United States soldiers under command of Major Sibley, who surrendered. The officers are on parole. The men have the option of joining the Confederate army or taking the oath not to fight against it.

River, Virginia, on Sunday last. Gen. Lee, it is also reported, immediately dispatched a force to guard that place. It is supposed the Rump Government contemplated attacking Richmond by marching up from that point—a distance of about forty miles.

Govnor Magoffin, of Kentucky, has called another extra session of the Legislature of that State, to assemble at Frankfort on yesterday, the 6th inst.

FOR A TIME, in the staid old Commonwealths of Virval of the southern train on the Wilming on & Man- secessionists in North Carolina who saw this thing ted States. chester Railroad. More troops from the south, we coming, were snowed under by men perhaps as true as themselves, but who did not see it. Wise men, in The following is a contribution to the Boston Courier, their own opinion, at least, told us that Lincoln's

tian country? Can men who come here with such immediately engaged in. We did not. On turning avowed intentions be regarded as mere enemies in the to the files of our paper, we find that before the inmilitary sense? Are they not rather enemies of hu- auguration-yea, even before the election of Lincoln, man nature—foes to all mankind, to be treated as we pointed out the inevitable result of that election. We never dreamed that when Seward, the author, and Lincoln, the advocate, of the "Irrepressible Conflict," were in power, the South could have peace save at the cost of degradation. We cannot have peace until we have shown our would-be rulers the laid low. This would necessarily divert the forces of cost of meddling with us. We cannot obtain recog- power, or our Convention, which will have it, make

wipe out the black spot. These things can be done | Carolina, order will come out of this apparent confusion. what to depend on.

> It is on this account that we beg all parties, who, in the confusion and hurry incident to movements wholly unprecedented in our history, may feel themselves neglected, or not recognised, or something of that kind, to be patient—to contain themselves fully, forgetting all but the cause. Soon, very soon, things will find their level, and men will assert their value—in fact the value will assert itself.

The Governor of North Carolina is known to be and to have been all along heart and soul in this movement. About that there can be no doubt. His appointments in this emergency will be made upon military advice, and military men and not mere politicians will be the men selected for military positions, at least such is our opinion, based upon the best information we have been

As soon as Virginia and North Carolina are actually members of the confederacy, they will be ready to show that they are live members. Things are progressing, if be expected to get along, and before Lincoln is ready to march his men in buckram, as programmed by the New York Tribune and Herald, we rather think that his heroes will find the Potomac, the Rappahannoc, the important particular of being "a hard road to travel."

recently taken, of General Beauregard, President Davis and Edward Ruffin, Esq., of Virginia, the eminent agriculturalist and secessionist.

General Beauregard has not a single Anglo-Saxon feature in his face. The whole tone of his countenance and attitude would lead any one to expect him to speak in some of the languages of continental Europe. It is a French face, but of the style of Cavaignac or Lamoriciere. It is of the solid type of Frenchmen.

Mr. Davis looks young for his age, which is well over fifty. He might be a preacher, for any fire-eating expression about him. But for the square and straightly opened eyes and habitually closed mouth, firm as iron, no one would suspect Mr. Davis of both the civil and military leader of a great national

Mr. Ruffin is a gentleman of wealth and social position, rather than of either political or military knowledge or influence. He is more favorably known as an agriculturalist than as a public man. Agriculture he from Washington. It is said Mr. Faulkner acted in has studied, politics have been an impulse, and no man feels the impulse more strongly, more honestly or more

disinterestedly. Mr. Ruffin wears his hair very long, and as it is perfectly white, it gives him an appearance of great age, which neither his quick, nervous movements, his hale frame, his clear, bright eye, nor his strong, unbroken voice bear out. We have heard and seen the statement that Mr. Ruffin was seventy-eight. We take it that he wants twelve good years of having arrived at that age.

Mr. Ruffin had conceded to him the honor of firing the first gun at Fort Sumter, in the harbor of Charlesleston, South Carolina; so that, if Lincoln wants a "traitor," he is "one of 'em" sure enough. He is something like our good friend and Irishman, Captain Berry, the pioneer Captain of the Steamship line between New York and Charleston, and lately commander of the Columbia, of which he was part owner. Berry had made the remark that he would sooner be hung in Charleston than die a natural death in New York. He hoisted the Palmetto flag in New York harbor, but on account of his great popularity, and therefore money value with Southern passengers, he was not interfered with. With the crisis came Spofford, Tileson & Co., his agents in New York deserted him, refused to protect him, put an abolitionist who had been run out of Charleston, in command of his ship. Capt. Berry is a grey-headed man, but his friends, to save his life, had to force him off his own deck in New York. Can we ever resume intercourse with such a people? We are now geady to let the sword drop from our grasp-we are willing to make friends towards communities who have made threats against us that would have brought a blush even to

the bronzed cheek of Attilla and his Huns. But to return to Mr. Ruffin: When, a good while ago, we heard him talk, we thought he was an excited by the Long Bridge. Five transports with men and man, an enthusiast. Now, the people of North Carolina are all of one mind, less from what has actually happened, than from the spirit which has been evinced at ly arriving in the city, and the enrollment in the city the North. It has been perfectly diabolical. It is so still continues. There is considerable dissatisfaction now. We can never be one people. The British in the Revolution never burned any cities. New York through her press and her orators speaks familiarly of burning Baltimore, wiping out New Orleans, annihilating Charleston and simply distroying Wilmington. Can we be one with such people?

> Owing to the great falling off in advertising business, the Petersburg Express has been forced to raise its subscription price from \$4 to \$5. These are very hard times on newspapers. They must telegraph if they would hope to be taken at all, for people take papers only for the news, and the latest that the lightning can flash. And while expenses are increased, business in the way of advertising and jobbing-and these are the great stand-bys-is almost at a stand-still. them. A word to the wise is sufficient.

We take it for granted that all in North Caro-State are very fine. Wheat is well advanced, and ginia and North Carolina, there is apparent confusion. line regard the die as stready cast. We go with the North Carolina, as there are in other Southern States, ginia and North Carolina, there is apparent confusion. line regard the die as already cast. We go with the South, but a considerable number of free negroes. Their position us several days since. Then, as now, we were and are transition state. Three weeks ago and South, sink or swim, and in going with the South, but a considerable number of free negroes. Their position opposed to any stay law, or other interference and are promises an extraordinary yield, as also oats.

We are in a transition state. Three weeks ago and We how that a great many of our opposed to any stay law, or other interference with the confederation one course is open for us.

We are in a transition state. Three weeks ago and we know that a great many of our opposed to any stay law, or other interference with the confederation on the arri-

clung longer to the hope of Union with the North .cling longer to the hope of Union with the North.— legally iree by the legal status of the colored race, they can, but possibly there might be nothing the legal status of the colored race, shows the sort of spirit by which our New England brethren are possessed. Do we really live in a christant war was a thing to be discussed rather than now all stand in the same position. We all now float that war was a thing to be discussed rather than now all stand in the same position. We all now float that war was a thing to be discussed rather than now all stand in the same position. in the same boat. If that boat swim, we are all right, but when the dominant race have once conceded privi-

The Confederate States loan so far has been taken at par, to the amount of millions. To that loan is pledged whether the free white men of North Carolina will stand the honor, the life and the property of the South, and it up to their plighted word. It is for us not for them. is for the maintainance of that honor, that life and that property, that this loan has been or may hereafter be negotiated. Let then our Legislature, if it have the nition from the careful and punctillious Governments these bonds in common with the war bonds of the of Europe until we have made our mark; this we State the basis of issue for our banks. Let our capitalists take them at par. Let their credit be sus-In a very short time, both in Virginia and North tained among us, and thus, by promptitude and patriotism, our government will at once and for all time be en-The right men are gradually stepping into the right abled to assert its position, and defend our rights. places. The Legislature is met now for business and If we succeed, as succeed we must, then will the they are met in all honesty and sincerity. Men are but bonds representing the war debt of the Confedermen and even now there are people squabbling about ated States be above par. If we fail, which place and rank, but this thing does not go far enough to Heaven forbid, all is at stake any how, and we for want of employment. They cannot and will not to believe, issued morely with the view of the state of the do any harm. When the secession ordinance should had better give it in the good cause, than surrender it starve here. have been passed in North Carolina, and when that al- up to be confiscated by the Goths and Vandols who ready passed in Virginia shall have been ratified by the rally at the foul summons of Lincoln and Seward .popular vote, we will be no longer mere allies and sym- There is nothing too precious to be offered up for the There are in North Carolina about three white men to pathisers with the Confederacy. We Virginia and cause. While brave men are exposing their lives. with North Carolina will not only be with them, but of them, not rich men risk some of their wealth to sustain the Out of chaos will come order. Out of feebleness will come credit of the Southern Government and with it the strength. We will know where we are. We will know cause of Southern independence and the maintainance

of Southern honor. We commend a somewhat similar policy to all the Southern States.

In pursuance of the act of the General Assembly now sitting at Raleigh in extra session, the Governor has issued his proclamation ordering an election to be held in each and every County in this State on Monday, May 13th, being next Monday week, for members of a State Convention to assemble at Raleigh on the 20th.

The mode of voting—the qualifications of voters and of candidates will be the same as at the election held on the 28th of February, with the exception that polls only will be opened to take the vote for candidates for Convention, and no polls for "Convention" or "No Convention" as in the former instance.

We do not wish to do anything that might have even the appearance of dictation, but we would suggest that opinion generally regards it as a matter of course that Messrs. Ashe and Cowan, who were elected to the Convention that was not held, should now be chosen to seats not with telegraphic speed, at least as fast as they can in the Convention that is to be held. In Wayne, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, Brunswick, Columbus and other | per's Ferry. counties, the same feeling we are told exists. The only difficulty will be in regard to the length of time during which the Legislature may remain in session. If it ad-James River, and Roanoke to resemble Jordan in the journs before the 20th, there can be no objection to members of the General Assembly be chosen to seats in the Convention, otherwise there might be. Remember, the election will be on next Monday

> arms—that is, with a gun and bayonet. Then, we sup- people are our northern brethren! To such we are free praised by competent parties at ten thousand dollars. pose, the soldier is said to be "armed," but surely he to say, that we recommend the motto of "No Quarter." cannot be said to be "equipped" until he has also belt, cartridge box, knapsacks, canteen, etc. In the knapsack are to be carried blanket, pair of shoes, and some they are brutes. Treat them as beasts of prey. other indispensible articles.

There are several excellent Companies here and from the interior who have got guns and bayonets, but no belts, cartridge boxes nor other equipments. When doing garrison duty the want of knapsack with contents might not be so severely felt, but, the belt, cartridge boxes, etc., are indispensible. That very fine Company, the Cape Fear Rifles, came up yesterday from the Forts. They are armed and uniformed, but not equipped. We do not mention them particularly, save by way of illus- as New York.

tration. The Iredell Blues want some of their arms. Now, some of these Companies may be fully able to purchase these equipments with money taken out of their own pockets, or they may not. They ought not to be required to do so. We trust the Legislature will see to this, and in the meantime any authorities who have such things in charge.

The Legislature of North Carolina which met on Wednesday has already passed a Convention bill unrestricted. We publish the bill with the proclamation of the Governor. It has also authorized the Governor to tender to Virginia the services of any North Carolina troops not immediately wanted for the defence of North Carolina. The balance of an appropriation of \$300,000 formerly made for arming the State has also been placed at the disposal of the Governor.

The General Assembly has fully endorsed the course of the Governor in occupying and possessing the forts and other public property within the State. A bill has been introduced and will no doubt be passed if it has not already been passed, authorizing counties to make subscriptions for the purpose of arming, equipping and supporting their volunteers. Also, a bill repealing the 5th section of the 76th capter of the Revised Code, which requires members of the General Assembly and officers of every description to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

But a small portion of the Railroad between the mineral region on Deep River and Fayetteville remains to be finished-some two or three miles. This ought to be finished immediately, even if the State has to take it in hand. Iron is a great necessity alike of peace and of war. We have on the upper and lower Cape Fear, taking Deep River, an affluent of the Cape Fear, as a part of the upper course of that River, not only the iron ore but the coal with which to melt it and treaties of amity and commerce, but can we ever feel as the shell marl affording a sufficiently pure material to be mond to take command of the Virginia troops in perused as a flux.

At Fayetteville we have a good deal of the machinery necessary for the manufacture and alteration of small arms, and there, and at Wilmington we have foundries for the casting of cannon, shot, shell and other kinds of ordnance. This matter of an access to the coal and iron region of our State and the means for the development of its resources, becomes a matter not simply of State but of Confederate importance, and we trust that our Legislature will not fail to bestow upon it the attention

with a vengeance, having, within two weeks, burnt some line has a Governor, in whose devotion to the cause of of the best vessels in the Navy, and tried to ruin the the South, she has the most implicit confidence. John finest Dry Dock in the world, setting fire also to the W. Ellis may make mistakes of the head, his heart is largest and best appointed Navy Yard in America. always right. He is protecting public property in Washington by quartering his vandal soldiery in the Capitol, and the other public buildings, alll of which are mined. At to both houses of the legislature of that State on the Harper's Ferry, his system of protecting public proper- 3d instant. He says that the sympathies and interests ty was exemplified in the attempt to ruin one of the of Missouri are with the South; that Lincoln's proclachief manufactories of arms in the country. Verily, he mation calling out troops to subjugate the second States is a protector of public property!

seen reconnoitering near the West Point of York enable the papers here and elsewhere to be sustained Wilmington and Weldon Railroad in place of Mr. and to keep up with the requirements of their readers, a Lynch, resigned, requests us to state that he has resigned WE are requested to state that JOSEPH T. RHODES largely increased list, paid in cash, is absolutely necest the position thus tendered to him, and that he sent in and WILLIAM J. HOUSTON, Esqs., are candidates in sary. Unlike other kinds of business, we cannot cur- his resignation before leaving Washington City, and of Duplin county for seats in the Convention of the State tail or suspend for the time being -not even for a day. course before ever entering upon the office at all. He which is to meet on the 20th of May, 1861. We sup-In these times the people cannot do without the papers has returned to North Carolina, and of course could pose, as a matter of course, these gentlemen will have no

THE FREE NECESORS OF THE STATE -There are in best men think that this anomaly ought not to exist.—

| natural course of business and the usual laws of trade. |
| Rut cases may arise, extraordinary in their We confess that in so doing we follow the first die
But it does exist. Some free negroes, and the majority

But cases may arise, extraordinary in their nature, and

their nature, and

their nature, and We confess that in so doing we follow the first dieBut it does exist confess that in so doing we follow the first dietates of our own judgments and feelings. Perhaps others, of them, were free, or at least their ancestors were free, therefore requiring extraordinary remedies. We think
that the cases mentioned in the Governous that the cases mentioned in the Go tates of our own judgments and feelings. Perhaps others, or them, were live, or an income have been made equally devoted to the rights of the South, may have prior to the first Revolution. Some have been made of this character. As a rule, we take it is sage are prior to the first Revolution. Some neve seems of this character. As a rule, we take it for granted that our people will hear and torbess. ges to these people, as long as they do not need that These difficulties are neither the act of any privileges, it is not a question for them to any way the respected; it is a question private individual, nor are they in any way the respected in any way the respected in any way the respected in the respected in the respected in the respected in the respect to the respect to

> So far as we can judge, the free negroes of North Carolina know their position. It is the very best that they can occupy. They have volunteered their services just as freely as anybody. Instead of any hard feelings being entertained towards them, or any peculiarly rigorous course being adopted against our slaves, they ought to be made, if possible, to understand the truth that they are incomparably safer and better off under that they are incomparably saler and better on against subtraction of those with whom they have grown up public service for the purpose of defending their countries and the property of all our possible countries. try, the lives and the property of all our people against try, the lives and the property of all our people against our enemy who is now blockading our ports and threaten tection as " master." than they could be anywhere else. This fact we know. There is not a slave or a free ne-This fact we know. There is not a slave of a first we know, who, if he went North, would not starve the hands of the Sheriff of Wake County, issued upon the starve that the hands of the Sheriff of Wake County, issued upon the starve that the hands of the Sheriff of Wake County, issued upon the starve that the hands of the Sheriff of Wake County, issued upon the starve that the hands of the Sheriff of Wake County, issued upon the starve that the hands of the Sheriff of Wake County, issued upon the starve that the hands of the Sheriff of Wake County, issued upon the starve that the hands of the Sheriff of Wake County, issued upon the starve that the hands of the Sheriff of Wake County, issued upon the starve that the hands of the Sheriff of Wake County, issued upon the starve that the star

> People in excited times will do very foolish things, but after a while they come down to their natural level. every slave. The white men are armed; intelligent; they know what is occurring. The idea of a negro insurrection is therefore so foolish, that it only deserves to surrection is therefore so foolish, that it only deserves to general law of a similar character applicable to all other

MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA .- From what we can learn, after weighing things carefully, we have come to the conclusion that Maryland will not secede from the Northern Government. We may as well make up our mind to that fact. The Potomac River and the Chesapeake Bay must be our defensible lines. The course of Missouri hereafter, may be, with some, a matter of doubt. It is not with us. Missouri is not with the South.

Virginia will stand up. If her people ratify the or dinance of secession, which they are sure to do, she will feel her honor bound, and that she will not violate.-Harper's Ferry, Norfolk, Richmond and Alexandria may be attacked at any moment. Nothing will infuse the proper life and vigor into the movements of the Virginians, or give them the proper confidence in themselves and their cause until they are in the Confederacy, and their troops commanded by Confederate Generals.

The belief is that the batteries guarding all the approaches to Norfolk are fully equal to its protection, but there is not so much confidence felt in regard to Har-

On several of the recruiting flags hoisted in Pennsylvania, they have emblazoned beside the stars and a "neat and appropriate" address from the Misses Constripes, the motto adopted by the British in gutt's generally. The same paper contains the untruth their attack upon New Orleans :- "Beauty and that the crew of the Uncle Ben are still in prison, They Booty," and numbers of the Pennsylvania papers never were in prison, although they were under guard have called attention to the fact that Baltimore and and from what we have since learned, we regret that the Richmond are celebrated for beautiful women, and that captain was not hanged as a spy. He most certainly "EQUIPPED."—The State furnishes our infantry with they will be a part of the reward of victory. And these deserved it. He was a spy. The Uncle Ben was an We would sooner spare a tiger or a hyena. Let none go back that you can kill. Such men are not soldiers-

> We notice going the rounds, a New York telegraph, bearing date May 1st, which announces the arrival there of the crew of the steamship N. Carolina, said to have been seized in Wilmington. The North Carolina is here—she is mainly owned here. She belongs to a company chartered by the State of North Carolina; she is therefore simply in the hands of her owners, who do not choose to risk their property in such a piratical place

The same dispatch says that the crew of the steamer Uncle Ben are still imprisoned. This is not so. They were guarded here in the Marine Hospital, but have been released. The crew were pretty much like any other sailors. The captain was evidently a spy; he told half a dozen tales, and none true. He was evidently a mean, the tables have been turned, and it has been found immalignant person; and while we would have opposed any possible to hold a Union meeting in Lexington, over mob violence towards him, it would have been from which the Confederate flag floats at all points. The considerations of what might be due to our people, not war feeling is increasing daily and hourly in Kentucky. from any notion that he deserved courtesy, or even life, and it appears almost certain that Kentucky must join at the hands of any man South. The Uncle Ben speak- the Southern Confederacy in opposing the aggressions ed up to our wharf, without a pilot, showing that our of Lincoln. New York and Down East captains who have been trading here, are able and willing to pilot enemies to our doors. That trade ought never to be resumed, under any circumstances.

Alexandria, Virginia, has not yet been attacked nor occupied by Lincoln's forces. Harper's Ferry is regarded as probably the first point of attack, being the key of the valley of Virginia, and commanding the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The Virginia troops there are said to be well posted and confident of being able to maintain their position. They are assisted by a body of Kentucky troops.

Attempts have been made by Lincoln's agents to enlist troops in Toronto, Canada, but the police have prevented the movement.

Seward in his instructions to Mr. Dayton, of New Jersey, the new minister to France, says that under no circumstances will the Washington Government consent to a dissolution of the Union, and that European Statesmen must at once be made to understand this determi-

It is said that General Beauregard is going to Rich-

A TRUE MAN !- We have heard a good deal of talk against some portions of Governor Ellis' course, and some of his appointments. We confess that we have rather felt inclined to find fault ourselves with some things that have been done, as also, with some things that have not been done.

Without discussing the rights or the wrongs of these matters, we can say this: while Maryland has an undoubted traitor at the head of her affairs, and while Vir-ABRAHAM LINCOLN is protecting the public property ginia may have doubts of her Governor; North Caro-

The Governor of Missouri sent in his message is unconstitutional and illegal, and tends to a consolidated despotism. He says that Missouri is at war with Mr. W. H. Bayne, whose name appears as hav-neither side, but recommends that she be immediately

—to have them as they ought to be, they must sustain not and would not hold any appointment not in accordance with his duty to the South.

opposition, but at the same time we hope old Duplin cordance with his duty to the South.

We call attention to the annexed Message from the Governor. It accords fully with views expressed by will be, some few people inclined to take advantage of sult of private action. The danger and the difficulty are public and the protection ought also to be public and equal. That protection ought to be adequate to the occasion, and be tramed as far as possible, to meet that occasion, and without permitting undue advantage be ing taken of it for the purpose of evasion :-To the Honorable, General Assembly of

I am authoritatively informed that divers unpatriotic and evil disposed persons have issued civil process against sundry persons who are now enlisted in the ing to invade our soil.

Volunteers now on duty are harrassed by writs in to believe, issued merely with the view of compelling the defendants to enter into unjust compromises. With the view of preventing these unpatriotic practices, respectfully recommend that a law be at once enacted prohibiting the service of any kind of civil process upon any person who now is or may hereafter enlist in the military service of the State

persons for a limited period. Property of every species has greatly depreciated in value—gold and silver are not to be had, and there is neither morality nor justice in allowing the few persons who may be disposed to take advantage of a great public calamity to impoverish their fellow-citizens for their own

JOHN W. ELLIS

BLADEN COUNTY has appropriated \$15,000 for the support of her volunteers. Two Companies of about 100 men each, have been raised in the county. T. D. McDowell, Esq., has received the nomination for a gest in the State Convention. We have heard of no opposition to him, and take it for granted that none will be offered. No better man could be sent. Mr. McDow ell is emphatically a representative man."

Executive Department,

May 3d, 1861.

PHEBUS, WHAT A NAME.—The New York Courses and Enquirer of last Thursday has a correspondence from Tarrytown, in which it is stated under date of Mar 1st. that the Misses C-o-p, Cop-G-u-t-t-Gut, Copgutt, presented the Tarry volunteers with a flag on the onct day of May, accompanying the presentation with and when a settlement is made will be accounted for.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE .- Among the few. the very few papers or politicians at the North who have had the moral or physical courage to stand up to their convictions of right, we take pleasure in saying that the New York Day Book has a right to honorable mention-to more than bonorable mention. Since Lincoln's proclamation, since the great Northern stampede against us, we have received several numbers of the Day Book. It is a Northern paper. It displays the stars and stripes, and it claims the right to do so, but it concedes to us the right to display our flag, and now in the abolition, coercion city of New York, it speaks free. liberal and honest doctrine. It goes for the white man's government all through.

Some days since a regiment of Kentucky volunteers for the Confederate Army was mobbed on its passage through Lexington in that State. Recently

Commodore Armstrong who was in command of the Pensacola Navy Yard when it was surrendered to the Florida forces has been court-martialed and sentenced to be reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy, and suspended from service for five years, half the time without pay.

MORE VOLUNTEERS .- Three companies from Columbus arrived here on Tuesday. One commanded by capt. Forney George, one by capt. A. F. Toon, and the other by capt. J. B. Stanly. These three companies contain 180 men.

Capt. Faison's company, the Sampson Rangers, 124 men, from Sampson county, arrived yesterday.

Heartless Meaness. The Press of this city, Newbern, Wilmington and other places in the State, are denouncing in justly seven terms, the spirit manifested by heartless, unprinciple men, to demand famine prices for every thing to eat-We are ashamed to hear that dealers in this city, bare asked the brave soldiers, who have volunteered to fight for them and their property, the most enormous prices.

We heard the captain of one company, say his men had been charged 22 cents per pound for bucon, saxty cents. per dozen for eggs, 25 cents per pound for coffee and sugar, 30 cents each for canteens, &c. Can this be possible? Is there not some mistake about it? We would some mistake about it? fain hope so, for the credit of our city and of poor soldid, avaracious human nature. The names of such persons ought to be exposed—for men who would thus speculate upon the soldiers who enter the ranks to fight the battles of their country, cannot be friends to that country. They would sell their country, as Judas did his Saviour, for thirty pieces of silver. We heard no al, for we do not know who these Shylocks are but if we did, and were satisfied the statements were true, we would not hesitate to give their names. A man who demands higher profits now than he was asking before the war, deserves watching.—Raleigh Spirit of the Age Verily it is too true that persons who have provisions to sell, are endeavoring to exact extraordinary high prices. We saw on Market street this morning, a lot of bacon bams. On enquiring the price, the owner replied 22 cents per lb. We remarked that any person who would pay it ought to be drummed out of town.

of provisions. Persons who have articles of food to sell, should understand that exorbitant rates will not Messrs. Editors:—The citizens of Bladen county held in the citizens of the cit

We call again for some action relative to the prior

meeting to-day, over which Col. Neill Kelly president D. McDowell, Esq., was nominated to represent us in State Convention.

We have about 200 volunteers in this county.

Bladen has appropriated \$15,000 to carry on the war.

Yours truly,

ARREST OF THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE. - We

following, among others nonsensical statements, i York Times:

"Gen. Butler, commanding the forces at Annal that if the Maryland Legislature passes an ordiano aion, he will arrest the entire body!"

therefore copy to the Presidency of the United States, by a sectional town "Mail:"

has caused one-half of the Southern slaveholding States

Cont. Janifer withdraw from the Union, which will soon by followed the other half; and whereas, the said Abe Lincoln has shall resist to the d ath : Therefore resolved,

That as our county has already furnished her quota istric' raise a volunteer company for home protection, h said company is to be called the "Albert on Guards." That said company drill at least once a week during organization, which is to continue during the war, and, e the State is invaded by the Black Republicans, to der its services to Gov. Ell is, to assist in repelling the

That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a vigilance nittee, whose duty it shall be to patrol this district, at once a week, and report to the captain of the com-Also, said committee is to deliver over to the Sheriff county, all transient persons suspected of entertainabolition sentiments. Whereupon, fifty of our citizens me forward and enrolled their names, (as several others Whereupon, fifty of our citizens do.) and appointed their efficers, viz: Lewis Outlaw. W. Davis, 1st Lieut; Needham Grady, 2d W. Outlaw, 3d Lieut; Andrew J. Handy, Ensign; will G. Grady, Orderly Sergeant; Byron D. Ford, 2d Sergeant; Abraham G. Korneguy. 3d Sergeant; John Moody, 4th Sergeant; Jas. B. Outlaw, 1st Corporal; Stephen H. mmons, 2d Cerporal; Caleb Grant, 3d Corporal; Stephen Kornegay, 4th Corporal. DANIEL H. SIMMONS, Chm'n. WILL. G. GRADY, SEC'Y.

Another Proclamation from Lincoln. By the President of the U.S. of America,

A PROCLAMATION. and the preservation of the National Union, by the supsion of the insurrectionary combinations now existing peseral States for opposing the laws of the Union and ob-gracting the execution thereof, to which end a military dispensably necessary:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the ited States and Commander-in Chief of the Army and lavy thereof, and of the Militia of the several States, when United States forty-two thousand and thirty-four vol-teers, to serve for the period of three years, unless soondischarged and to be mustered into service as infantry Department of War.

ates be increased by the addition of eight regiments of inmaking altogether a maximum aggregate increase of o thousand seven hundred and fourteen officers denlisted men; the details of which increase will also be

on will be made known through the Department of the the increase of the regular army and for the enlistment of seamen hereby given, together with the plan of organization Monted for the volunteer and for the regular forces hereby anthorized, will be submitted to Congress as soon as as-

good citizens in the measures bereby adopted for the effectual suppression of unlawful violence, for the impartial enrement of constitutional laws, and for the speediest niness and prosperity throughout our country. sused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this third day of Mav, in and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-fifth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President:

General Wool Deposed.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State. From the New York Day Book.

A very strange and incomprehensible order has been received from Gen. Scott, directing Gen. Wool, who has been in this city for some time past superintending the departure of troops, to return to his headquarters in The terms of this letter have created quite a torm of indignation among our citizens. Gen. Scott assumes that Gen. Wool is "in infirm health" and is able to assume a command in the field, while many ole do not hesitate to assert that he is in more robust cealth than Gen. Scott himself. "The Union Defence Committee" are very much displeased with Gen. Scott's order, and it is said it has dampened their ardor not a little, and will render them cautious about volunteering

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,) WASHINGTON, APRIL 28, 1861. laior-General John E. Wool, U. S. A., Commanding

heir services further. The following is the remarkable

letter of Gen. Scott, sent by Gen. Wool to the commit-

Department of the East, New York City: GENERAL :- The General-in-Chief desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th inst., and to say, in reply, that the very great necessity which exists for carrying on the business of the several Staff epartments with system under their proper chiefs, empels him to request you will give no orders interferring with the purchase or issue of army supplies, such orders being in all cases dictated by the General-in Chief

The General regrets your infirm health does not permit im to assign you to an important command away from our headquarters, and he commands that you return to y to conduct the ordinary routine duties of your partment and for the recovery of your health known him to be feeble.

I have the honor to be, General, respectfully, your bedient servant. E. E. TOWNSEND, (Signed.)

Assistant Adjutant General. The publication of the above letter by permission of General Wool will, no doubt, tend to still further embarras the relations between that officer and the Generalin-Chief. Being contrary to the rules of military eliquette for a subordinate officer to give publicity to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, we shall not be arprised if Gen. Wood should be at once court martial-

Montreal Pilot, of April 27th, says: We much fear that President Lincoln is about to

ove that he is not the fit man for the present crisis. had lost his head; the language being so slovenly as to to Austria under President Harrison make it difficult to arrive at his real meaning, though this may perhaps be claimed as part of the Machiavelian wisdom which his supporters attribute to him and his Cabinet. * * * * * It is to be hoped, for their own sake, that the North will not think of blockading Charleston and the other ports of the South, or rather declaring them to be in a state of blockade, for they have not sufficient force for the former. England and rance have over six millions of human beings depending for their subsistence on the supply of cotton, cannot and will not suffer so many of their subjects to starve, lowever unwilling they may be to interfere. Before

The is no American widely known in Europe. Wherever science has shed a ray of light on the globe, the name of Maury is as familiar as a household word. afinitely more influence than would that of Scott. drope is crowded with military men, far more eminent ever the sea rolls a wave, Maury is known and reveras a great light, and a benefactory of his race.— Richmond Dispatch.

NEW YORK BRUTALITY.—We understand that George Samson, Esq., of Virginia, now residing in New York has been threatened with mob violence in that city, and under that threat compelled to subscribe to the war fund. He was also ordered to hoist the U. S. flag, and, refusing to do so, the mob brought a rope and th

Outrage on Captain Jenifer, of Maryland, in Penn.

On Wednesday evening last Captain W. H. Jenifer, of the Second Regiment of Cavalry, United States army, arrived at Hagerstown, Maryland, by the Franklin rail man appointed bryon D. Ford, Seth Davis, Stephen H. Simbols, Edward Hines, and Jonas Smith, a committee to draft his friends in Hagerstown until Thursday morning, when he took the stage for Frederick. The circumstanger of the consideration of the meeting, who reported through their chairman, Mr. Ford, the following presemble and resolutions, which he accompanied with some presemble and resolutions, which he accompanied with some road. en route for Bultimore. He remained over with nia invest his movements with peculiar interest, and we rey appropriate remarks, viz:

the election of Abe Lincoln, a Black Republisher copy the following statement from the Hagers-

Capt. Jenifer, a few days since, arrived at Carlisle barracks in command of his company from Texas. A ned to himself the power to force said States back into lew days after he obtained leave of absence from his old United States Government, which sad usurpation commanding officer, Major Thomas, for the purpose of visiting his friends and relatives in this State and Virst. That as our county has already furnished her quota ginia. On reaching Baltimore on the day of the fight. and perceiving that as an officer of the United States army he would soon be called upon to take part against his native State, like colonel Lee, colonel Magruder, colonel May and others, he tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 30th of April instant. The only reason why his resignation was not to have immediate effect, was that he might have time to settle his accounts with government.

Having concluded to make this change in his plans, he started back the same evening to Carlisle Barracks' for the purpose of informing his commanding officer of what he had done, forwarding his baggage and taking his horse to Baltimore. On reaching Carlisle, he learned that the bridge on the Northern Central Railroad had been destroyed, and was consequently compelled to take his horse by turnpike. On Sunday night last he bid the officers of his regiment good bye-they having to start for Washington at 11 o'clock that night-telling them that within four or five days he would meet them in Washington, and remain with them until his resignation was accepted, or he had ceased to be an officer of the army. At seven o'clock the next (Monday) morning, Capt. Jenifer mounted his horse and left the Barwhereas existing exigencies demand immediate and ade-nate measures for the protection of the National Constitu-between nine and ten hours reaching Hangyar a disbetween nine and ten hours reaching Hanover, a distance of 30 miles, having ridden the whole way in a

walk. On arriving at Hanover, about five o'clock, he found about two hundred armed men assembled in front of the fifteenth day of April, in the present year, appears to be around him for the purpose, as he supposed, of ascertaining if he had any news. He gave what news he had, when the mayor of Hanover asked him to step into into actual service, do hereby call into the service of the parlor, where he was arrested by the mayor, by order of the Governor. The mayor then informed him that the arrest was made in consequence of information The proportions of each arm and the details received by telegraph, that he was the bearer of disenrolment and organization will be made known through patches or important information, designed for the South. At this time the crowd became very much ex cited, when Captain Jenifer proposed to address the antry, one regiment of cavalry, and one regiment of artil- populace, which, with the approval of the mayor, he did from the window of the hotel, telling them the true object of his presence. This seemed to satisfy the crowd; but soon after a report was received that a made known through the Department of War.

And I further direct the enlistment, for not less than one mob from Baltimore was approaching Hanover, and of more than three years, of eighteen thousand seamen, in saidition to the present force, for the naval service of the linked States. The details of the enlistment and organization of the town. The report was, of course, wholly organization of the town. the latter believing that Capt. Jeniser's appearace there The call for volunteers hereby made, and the direction for at that time was part of the scheme against the place.

To satisfy the Mayor, Capt. Jenifer proposed that he | would be ready to move in ten days. should be searched, which was done. No dispatches or papers of any other information were found than a private letter from a friend in Virginia, urging him to resign his commission in the army. This letter was retained and a copy forwarded to the Governor, The Mayor then proposed that as it might be impossible to restrain the mob from personal violence, Captain Jenifer had better proceed to York. While the conveyance was being prepared, his legs were bound with chains, and handcuffs were sent for, but before they could be pro-() the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred cured, a gentleman of Hanover-Capt. A. W. Eichelberger-on bearing his name, said it was an indignity to an officer of the army and a gentleman, which could that he would not attempt to escape, had the chains removed. This was done, however, against the remonstrances of many of the crowd. After the chains were taken off, the crowd became still more excited, and one who had a musket in his hand remarked that he would like to put three hundred balls through the prisoner.

Capt. Jenifer, who had no arms upon his person, was then taken to York in a close carriage, guarded by the mayor and two others armed, arriving there at eleven PERIOR COURT CLERK, and respectfully solicit your o'clock the same night. The prisoner was first taken to a hotel, but again fearful of a mob, he was placed in the common jail by his custodians, and locked up for the night as a prisoner of war. Between ten and eleven TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY. o'clock the next (Tuesday) morning, he was removed to another cell, which was considered more secure, and heavily ironed. In this condition he remained several in August next. hours, when Judge Fisher, at the request of several citizens, among whom was Lieut. Wells, of the navy, had the irons removed. At a later hour the irons were again put on by the sheriff in consequence of a telegram received from the Governor. About sundown Judge Fisher entered the cell to state to Capt. Jeniser that

he was released. During his confinement large numbers of persons, through curiosity, visited the prisoner in his cell. When informed of his release, Capt. Jenifer obtained permis sion to remain in jail during the night; but his brother officers, who had arrived that evening in York, and who, it is believed, were mainly instrumental in procuring his release, insisted upon his lodging at their quarters. After remaining an hour or two, he went in company with Lieut. Wells, to pay a friendly visit to Judge Fisher, and thank bim for his kindness, when the latter informed him (Capt. J.) that he had just received another telegram, ordering his re-arrest; but before this was carried into effect the judge had an interview with Col. Andrew Porter and Major Thomas, and upon Capt. Jenifer's giving his parole of honor to Col. Porter that he would not attempt an escape, was allowed to accompany him to Harrisburg, for the purpose of having an interview with the Governor.

Capt. Jenifer reached Harrisburg at three o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, and waited upon the Gov- why she should not furnish another. I am now, at the re-Lieut. Jones, recently in company with Col. Forter and the Lieut. Jones, recently in command at Harper's Ferry, who acted as Jenifer's friends upon the occasion. After hearing the statement of the accused, Gov. Curtin's only reply was: "These are exciting times and we only reply was: "These are exciting times and we only reply was: "These are exciting times and we only reply was: "These are exciting times and we only reply was: "These are exciting times and we only reply was: "These are exciting times and we only reply was: "These are exciting times and we only reply was: "These are exciting times and we only reply was: "These are exciting times and we only reply was: "These are exciting times and we only reply was: "These are exciting times and we only reply was: "These are exciting times and we only reply the statement of the state, we are quest of many friends, endeavoring to form a Company at mable to call on our customers in person, we there ore hope that with their usual liberality, they will come forward and we will come forward and we will come forward and we will reply the statement of the accused, Gov. Curtin's your country. You will be at no expense from the moment with their usual liberality, they will come forward and we will reply the statement of the accused, Gov. Curtin's your country. You will be at no expense from the moment with their usual liberality, they will come forward and we will be at no expense from the moment with their usual liberality, they will come forward and the property of the statement of the statement of the service of North that with their usual liberality, they will come forward and the property of the statement of the statement of the service of North that with their usual liberality, they will come forward and the property of the statement of the statem ernor at nine o'clock, in company with Col. Porter and quest of many friends, endeavoring to form a Company at only reply was: "These are exciting times, and we you enroll yourselves. Remember the Mecklenburg Declahave to be on our guard," or something to that effect. Capt. Jenifer then took leave, the Governor expressing safety so near the grave of Washington.

April 29th 1861.—200&18-1m* S. G. GILLESPIE. his regrets at what had occurred. He then took the WHAT THE CANADIANS SAY OF OUR TROUBLES .- The cars and arrived here, as already stated, on the evening

train. Capt. Jenifer is a native of Charles county, Md., and son of the late Hon. Daniel Jeniler, who represented tions to the Journal. Bills of the various banks of North every proclamations seem to be written by one who our State for many years in Congress, and was minister Carolina, Virginia or other Southern States, current in any

> GREAT BRITAIN AND THE SOUTHER CONFEDERACY .- The question of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by toreign powers is one of deep and absorbing interest, and we hasitate in giving currency to any information on the subject that is not well founded, especially since the Northern journal profess to have assurances that there is no probability of such a result. Still, it may not be amiss to publish anything coming direct from the other side of the water lish anything coming direct from the other side of the water, which shows the feeling among the commercial classes there. The following extract of a letter, dated April 5th from a commission house in Birmingham, England, to a business firm in Columbus, Ga., possesses significance in the point of

view:
"The feeling on this side about United States affairs is The feeling on this side about United States affairs is unversal that it is not only better for both North and South to agree on amicable separation, but also that the North must cave in, (like it or not.) as neither England or France could recognize any partial blockade, which is the utmost the North can attempt. If it is the will of the people to separate, the thing is done, and will be recognized quick root of the Southern cause throughout the civilized world. The is no American widely known in Europe. Where

JIM LANE TURNED OUT OF THE WHITE HOUSE .- It Kings and Courts, philosophers and statesmen, have vied with each other in showering honors upon his head. The extraordinary and beneficent labors of Maury, for the extraordinary and beneficent labors of Maury, for e commerce of the world, have associated his name course they became disorderly and much bad whiskey the minds of mankind with all that is truly great and was drank and a large decoction of "nigger-head" to Cood. The adhesion of such a man to the Southern bacco juice squirted upon the carpets and walls; Old Cause will cause men abroad to reflect, and will exert Abe himself freely participated. Mrs. Lincon being opposed to such doings, told Abraham, as the story goes, that if a guard was necessary, he should get gentlemen man Scott, who is scarcely known outside the limits of around him, and if he did not order those ruffians off, our country, and even then only as a soldier; but wher- she would have it done herself; and, moreover, sooner than have them around her, if a guard was necessary, she would prefer standing sentinel herself. Jim Lane has accordingly been dismissed from the position of special cial body guard to the President. We have the above facts from a gentleman in every way reliable.

The First Post Office. The first Post Office was established in France in 1464; in England in 1581; in Germany in 1841; although one authority England in 1581; in Germany in 1841; although one authority attributes the authoship of the modern postal system to the attributes the authoship of the modern postal system to the attributes the authoship of the modern postal system to the Emperor Maximilian, of Germany, for the purpose of facilitating an espionage over his subjects through the medium of their correspondence, and also for the purpose of enriching their correspondence, and also for the purpose of enriching himself by the profits of the enterprise. The first post in America was established in New York in 1719, under the nishes an example of patrionism on their part which should be fully appreciated; yet it bears with some weight upon their newspapers or issue a half sheet with a limited quantity of matter."

Richmond Dispatch.

Alexandria Sentinel.

WHAT WILL ENGLAND DO ?- The silly story, started by some Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia
Press, (and copied into other journals far and wide,) that
the British Minister had tendered the use of his Government to aid in putting down the revolution, South, has brought out Lord Lyons himself, in a flat denial.

There is one thing we may as well make our minds up to first as last, we think-and that is, the British Government will be very careful to avoid taking sides with either North or South, in this war, until such time as the progress of hostilities shall disclose on which side its material interests lie, and as soon as it can discern that, it will not be slow to act-and the action, depend upon it, will be adopted with a sole eye to its own advantage, and without respect to any abstract anti-slavery sentiment. The very haste of the British Minister deny the statement in the Philadelphia journal imputed to him is, in itself, a proof of this position. Not to have denied it, was to break with the South; and breaking with the South is, just now, not the thing desired in Downing street.

It will be a long time before the English forgive the North its Morrill Tariff; and it will be a still longer ime before they consent to forget the muss we made in New York, Cincinnati, and other Northern cities, about part to please them. their enlistments for the Crimean war. Yet, forgiveness for the one and forgetfulness of the other, must precede any such affectionate overtures as those ascribed to, but denied by Lord Lyons.

But, if any of our readers are still inclined to question the correctness of these assumptions, we may with perfect propriety invite their attention to the extracts we make from the leading London, Liverpool and Manches ter journals, just to hand by the Arabia. If there be any sentiments of sympathy with the North in these ournals, we are unable to see them. The cotton lords of Manchester, the Money Kings of London, the shipping merchants and shop keepers of Liverpool, all sing but one song,-and that is, "Separation it must be. Mr. Lincoln,"-but " under no circumstances civil war.' One of them, (the Liverpool Times,) even goes so far as to characterize the President's declaration of a more vigorous policy towards the seceding States, as absolutely "diabolical," while another alludes to it in terms which would seem to indicate that the writer had been studying the recent style of the Charleston Mercury or the Richmond Examiner .- N. Y. Express, May 4th.

THE " C. S. A."-An old friend of ours, Lieut. John Pembroke Jones, of the United States Navy, arrived in New Orleans a few days ago from Africa, where he has been stationed, and on seeing a flag floating on one of the schooners near him, asked of a bystander what it meant, and, on being told that it was the flag of the Southern Confederacy, and that the Union had been dissolved, he immediately repaired to a hotel, disrobed himself of his United States apparel, wrote his resignation, sent it to Lincoln, and took the first boat to Mobile en route for the seat of the new government, at which he arrived yesterday, and reported himself for immediate duty. Lieut. Jones was one of the most efficient men in the old navy, and will be of great service to our Government.—Montgomery Confederation.

Tennessee Troops for Virginia.—At a Southern Rights meeting in Nashville, Ten., on the 22d inst., a Rights meeting in Nashville, Ten., dissolved, he immediately repaired to a hotel, disrobed

groundless, but served to infuriate the populace again; dispatch from Governor Letcher, of Virginia, calling upon Gov. Harris for three regiments, was read, as was also the response of the latter, stating that the troops

Provisions in Louisville.—Reports of the scarcity of provisions in Louisville.—Reports of the scarcity of provisions in Louisville coupled with the stopping of through shipments to Nashville, have excited some uncertainty of the scarcity of provisions in Louisville coupled with the stopping of through shipments to Nashville, have excited some uncertainty of the scarcity of the scar easiness in the minds of our people, who have thus been led to apprehend serious inconvenience and "famine prices" at home.

The following statement of the supply of meats in this city yesterday, and one year ago, respectively, prepared with care by Stewart & Barter, Provision Brokers, will show how groundless and absurd the fears so unnecessarily excited are .

STATEMENT OF MEATS ON HAND. April 4, 1860. April 29, 1861. 29,899 this market for home consumption—that is for consump-

told.—Louisville Courier, April 30. TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY. I OFFER MYSELF as a Candidate for the Office of SUvotes at the ensuing election in August next.

tion in the State-we are told, in the last ten years, all

March 28, 1861. 31-te-178-te I am a candidate for the office of SUPERIOR COURT

CLERK, and respectfully solicit your votes at the election JULIUS W. WRIGHT. 180&32-te April 8. We are authorized to announce OWEN FENNELL Jr., as a candidate for the office of COUNTY COURT

CLERK of New Hanover County, at the election in August next. March 12th, 1861. 157&29-te* TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY. I HEREBY OFFER MYSELF as a candidate for the Of-

fice of County Court Clerk of your County, and respectfully solicit your votes at the next August election. T. H. W. McINTIRE. The following authority has been given to Mr. T. E.

lawrence of this place. HEAD QUARTERS COAST DEFENCES. WILMINGTON, May 4th, 1861. this place is appointed by me to buy up cattle for beef for the troops at Forts under my command. I would be gratified to have cattle furnished to him as cheap as can be.

TH. H. HOLMES,

Brig. Gen'l Commanding. GOVERNOR ELLIS Wants 30,000 Volunteers and he must have them. Duplin County has furnished two Companies, but this is no reason

TAKE NOTICE. From and after this date, United States postage stamps will not be received at this office in payment of subscripof the said Southern States, or specie, only, will be received. Our terms are cash in advance. This rule will not be deviated from-in any case.-Specimen copies will be sent

when desired. May 1st, 1861. TO FARMERS AND OTHERS. The Committee of Safety for the town of Wilmington deem it their duty to notify farmers and other persons, who may be disposed to sell provisions and grain at a less price than the market value, if assured that the same was for the use of the Army in the service of the State, that to guard against imposition by false representations, all agents em ployed by them to make purchases for such purpose, will be furnished with evidence of their appointment. April 25, 1861. S. D. WALLACE, Sec'y.

RELIEF IN TENMINUTES. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. THE ORIGNAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "PULMONIC WAFERS," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Politics Country Colds Sore Throat Heaveners.

Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarsen BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve the above Complaints in fen Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in fen Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.
No Family should be without a Box of
'BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in the house.

Traveler should be without a supple BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

in his pocket.

No person will ever object to give for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
For sale in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggista.
PURCELL, LADD & OO., Richmond, Va.,
Wholesale Agents.

May 7, 1860.—207&37-eowly.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HAROVER COUNTY.

March 14, 1861-29-te* A. E. TAYLOR. WE are authorized to announce DUGALD BLUE, as a candidate for the Office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of Bladen County, at the election in August next.

March 25, 1861. TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY I hereby offer myself as candidate for the office of COUN-TY COURT CLERK of your county, and respectfully so licit your votes at the next August election. March 14, 1861-29 te* T. B. W. McINTIRE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS of the COUNTY OF DUPLIN. I am again a candidate for re-election to the office of COUNTY COURT CLERK. If, inded, I have impartially done my duty to the satisfaction of all concerned, as I humbly hope I have done, may I not feel sure, that at the great tribunal of the ballot-box, at the ensuing election in August next, a generous people will sustain an honest effort on my JOHN J. WHITEHEAD. April 3, 1861. 176-1w-32-te

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY. I OFFER myself as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk of New Hanover County, at the election to be held in Angust next WM. M. HARRISS. April 6th, 1861 179-te

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY. HOPING that I have heretofore discharged the duties of the office of Clerk of the County Court of this County to the satisfaction of all concerned, and returning to you my thanks for your former liberal support, I respectfully offer myself as a candidate for re-election to that office, at the ensuing election on the first Thursday in August next. SAML, R. BUNTING.

March 21st, 1861. 165-te ALL PERSONS indebted to the Journal in any manner, are respectfully requested to settle the same, whether large or small amounts. FULTON & PRICE. April 2d, 1861.

MARRIED.

On the 28th ult., at the residence of William Phillips, by H. H. Sandlin, Esq , Mr. H. W. MASHBORN to Miss ELDIA A. PHILLIPS, all of Onslow County, N. C. On Tuesday evening, 30th April, at Owen Hill, Bladen County, by the Rev. Mr. McDonald, HAYWOOD W. GUI-ON, Esq., of Lincolnton, N. C., to Miss ELANOR PORTER-FIELD, daughter of the late Governor Owen.

In this town, on the first day of May, 1861, by Rev. Isaac W. Hawkins, Mr. WILLIAM SANDLIN, to Miss MARY E.

In Sampson County, N. C., on the 13th inst., after a protracted illness, JOHN TREADWELL, in the 63d year of his age; he has left a widow and 4 children to mourn his loss.

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

351 HHDS., 18 TIERCES AND 46 BARRELS choice New Crop Cardenas Molasses, now landing from the Brig John Hathaway. For sale by April 25. HATHAWAY & CO.

WILMINGTON IRON AND COPPER WORKS, WILMINGTON, N. C. L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, Proprietors,

29,899
3,682,000
2,872,000
2,602,000
en sold in or consumpn years, all each inery made in any establishment South. Have on hand a large variety of patterns for machinery now in general use in the surrounding country. Will supply drafts of all kinds of machinery and mill work. Turpentine stills and copper work in all its branches. All kinds of iron and brass castings, finished or unfinished, at short notice. Old machinery overhauled and repaired. All work warranted to be as represented.

to be as represented.

In connection with the above establishment, we have or hand a large stock of rubber and leather belting, lacing, packing rivets, and mill rocks and bolting cloth for grist mills. Mill Saws and Circular Saws of any size and gauge, furnished at short notice. Feb. 15.

MANHOOD. HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED. Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope

ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT, AND ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT, AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervand Mental and Physical Incapacity.

By ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.,

Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bouries, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of

gies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer. cure at once certain and enectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, New York. Post Office Box 4,586.

Jan. 29, 1861.

NOTICE. TS HEREBY given that the firm heretofore known as the firm of BARDEN & PETERSON no longer exists, so far as Peterson is concerned. This May 7th, 1861.

EVERETT PETERSON.

May 7th, 1861-205-1t-37-3t. NOTICE.

DESIRING to wind up our business, we res; ectfully request our customers to come forward and settle their accounts by cash or note; from the draft that has been made on our concern for the service of the State, we are

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. THE Ninth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Topsail Sound Plank Road Company will be held on the 2d Monday of May, 13th inst., at the office of DuBrutz Cutlar, in the town of Wilmington. As many of the stockholders as can attend will please do so—those who cannot will send in their proxies.

DuBRUTZ CUTLAR, Sec. & Treas.

May 2. 201-tf—36-1t. ration. Abe Lincoln and his Cabinet must not repose in

NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE no goods will be delivered unless paid for in advance. My business will be
conducted strictly on the cash principle in future. I have
reduced prices to suit the times, and being compelled to pay cash, cannot sell except for cash, under any circumstances. April 20th

PAY UP.

THOSE indebted to us, will please make payment immediately. We are in need of all the money due us.

From and after this date, no goods will be delivered from our Store without payment on delivery.

April 27th, 1861

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE undersigned having this day entered into a Co-partnership under the style and firm of CLARK & TURLINGTON, for the transaction of a general COMMISSION and FORWARDING BUSINESS, respectfully solicit consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Corn, Bacon, Timber, &c.

Will keep constantly on hand LIME, PLASTER, CE-MENT, HAIR, &c. Orders promptly executed. Also, Agents for Steamers KATE McLAURIN and SUN. JOHN M. CLARK, WM. H. TURLINGTON. WANTED.

5000 LBS. BACK MOSS, for which the highe price will be paid by C. POLVOGT, Upholsterer and Paper Hanger, cor. Front and Princess sts. OUR GOODS PER A. J. DeROSSET

OUR GOODS PER A. J. DeROSSET

AVE ARRIVED, and we are now able to offer to our customers and the trade,
Hams, Sides Pork, Lard, Cheese, Beef;
Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel, bbls., † do., and † do.;
Ss'mon and Cod Fish;
Smoked Beef and Beef Tongues;
Brown Sugars—hhds. and bbls.;
A. B. and C. Sugars;
Loaf and Powdered Sugars;
N. O. Molasses, Syrups, &c.;
Coffee—Rio, Java, Laguayra and Mocco; Teas, &c.;
Snan, Starch and Spices; Coffee - Bio, Java, Laguayra and Mocco; Teas, & Soap. Starch and Spices;
Ale, Porter, Brandy and Whisky;
Claret, Port and Champagne Wines;
Durkee's Yeast Powders; Anderson's do.;
ONOENTRATED LEAVEN;
Crackers—Sods, Sugar, Boston, Pilot Bread;
Sances, Preserves, Pickles, &c.;
Corn Starch and Maisens.
We will sell any of the above goods at moderate for the cash.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid. Liquous, V gall, (dome Whiskey,..... 28 @ N. E. Rum,.... 35 @ Gin, 37 @ BEWAI, & B. . 30 @ 32 New...... 1 95 @ 2 00 CANDLES, 2 b. IAVAL STORES Yellow dip. .0 00 @ Hard, 0 00 @ Tar, \$ bbl., .0 00 @ do. in order, 0 00 @ Java.....22 @ 23 Laguayra 18 @ Pitch do., 0 00 @
Rosin, Pale, 2 00 @
do. No. 1,1 25 @
do. No. 2,0 85 @
do. No. 3, 00 @ strict mid'g ...00 @ good mid'g... 00 @ 123 Varnish, Wgal.26 @ Nails, Wh., Rope, W.B... CORN MBAL, W bushel ... 00 @ OMESTICS. Sperm, 2 50 @ 3 00 Linseed, raw, 1 15 @ 1 20 do. boiled, 1 15 @ 1 25 PBA NUTS, bush1 00 @ 0 00 Sheeting, yd. Yarn, Who.... FEATHERS, 19 lb. 50 @ FISH, 19 bbl., Mullets POTATOBS, Sweet, \$\perp \text{bush. 00 @ 1 00} Irish, do.,. 00 @ 0 00 do. \$\perp \text{bl.}_1,3 00 @ 3 50 Provisions, & D., N. C. Bacon, Hams, 00 @ Middlings,... 00 @ Shoulders, ..15 @ Hog round,. 16 @ Western Bacon,
Middlings,...16 @
Shoulders,...15 @
N. C. Lard,...00 @ West'n do....00 Butter,.....25 GUANO, Peruvian, per top, 65 00
Super. Lime... @50 00
Land Plaster, \$\mathbb{P}\$ bbl..1 25
Per ton,.... 9 00 @10 00
GBain, \$\mathbb{P}\$ bushel,
Corn... 1 ton and upwarde, Market, . . 00 00 @00 00 POULTRY, Chickens, live, 35 @ 45 do. dead, .45 @ 50 Turkeys, live, .75 @ 1 00 do. dead, # 10.12 @ 15 Rice, rough.. 00 @ 0 00 do., clean, SHEEP, & head, bs,.....1 50 @ 2 2E Mutton,....1 50 @ 2 25 Green, 51@
Dry..... 71@
HAY, # 100 fbs.
Eastern Alum. 2 bush.,221@ 30 Liverpool, # sack, ground, cargo 00 @ 00 do. fm storel 75@ 2 00 tern1 10 @ 1 15 N. River.... 80 @ fine......2 0) @ 2 25 SUGAR, # 1b. Porto Rico,... 8 @ 9 Inon, ₹ Ib.
English, ass'd. 4 0 00
American,ref.. 3 0 00
do. sheer.. 0 0 00
do.hoop,ton 70 00@75 00
Swede...... 5 0 00
LIMB, ₹ bbl.. 75 0 80
do. fm store . 00 @ 1 50 New Orleans, . do. fm store . 00 @ 1 LUMBER, # M., (River.) Fl'r Boards.00 00 @12 50
Wide do.... 0 00 @ 9 00
Scantling... 6 25 @ 7 00
(Steam Sawed.) (Steam Sawed.)
Floor Boards,
rough.....15 00 @16 00
planed.....18 00 @19 00
clear.....25 00 @30 00
Wide boards.14 00 @15 00 R. O. Hhd...12 50 @220 00 Ash Head'g, .14 00@16 06 Timber, \$ M., Shipping,... 0 00 @00 00 Mill, prime, 0 00 @ 0 00 do. inferior to ordinary, .0 00 @ 0 00 TALLOW, # 1b.,...10 @ 00 Scantling 12 00 @15 00 Ship Stuff. rough edge.14 00 @15 00 re-sawed...16 00 @17 00

> REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET. FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 8TH. 1861.

27 32 55

folasses, # gallon.
Cuba, Hhds 00 @
do. Bbls. 30 @
N. Orleans. 50 @

Tosacco, # tb.,

Medium, ... 25 @ Fine, ... 45 @ Wool, 2 h... 17 @

n,14 @

Since our review of Wednesday last nothing new has transpired in the market for country produce. Only one or two vessels have arrived during the week, and for the want of shipping buyers generally have withdrawn from market, so far as Naval Stores and Cotton are concerned. In Provisions we have no change of consequence to report, as the sales for a week or two past have been principally in the retail way. We give below all the sales we have been able to obtain for the week just ended:

Turpentine—During the week just ended there has been hardly any demand for this article, the scarcity of vessels preventing shipments, and the market has ruled dull; there is, however, little or none now coming in. On Thursday last about 920 bbls. changed hands at \$1 50 for yellow dip, \$1 20 for virgin, and 75 cents for hard, per 280 lbs.;—since that day no sales have been reported, and it is impossible to give anything like a correct quotation of the market.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Was in moderate request for shipment during the early part of the week, but the transactions were light in consequence of the meagre quantity offering

were light in consequence of the meagre quantity offering on market, and prices fluctuated from 32½ to 35 cents per gallon. On yesterday there was some enquiry from buyers, and the price advanced, sales being made at 33 to 34 cents

—closing at the latter pride.

Wednesday. 70 bbls. at 32 a 34 cents per gallon.

Thursday... 50 " " 33, 34 a 35 " " "

Friday.... 80 " " 35 " " "

Saturday... 81 " " 34 " " " Tuesday,.... 120 " " 33 to 40

Wednesday. 20 " " 40 " " "

Resin.—The market is dull for all grades, and prices are lower. On Thursday last we notice sales of 3,000 bbls. Common at 60 cts. per bbl. of 3:0 lbs. No other sales re-TAR.—None of consequence coming in, and no demand. We quote sales in the early part of the week of 450 bbls. at

BEEF CATTLE—Are in demand, and would sell quick at high figures. None received, and consequently we have no Conn.—The market is well supplied at present, still we

The receipts for the week comprise 16,000 bushels, of which 3,500 do sold on private terms, 1,900 do. damaged at 65 cts. 2,700 do. a 66 cents, 1,400 do. at 68 cents, and 2,900 do at 70 cents per bushel ;-the balance came to dealers and has gone into store.
FLOUR.—Very little has been brought to manket for a week

or two past, but the stock in store is fully adequate for present wants. The sales in State brands during the week have been confined to small lots from store at \$8 50, \$9 to \$9 50 for superfine, and \$9 50 to \$10 per bbl. for family.

In other articles there is nothing doing except in the retail way, and we refer to our table for prices. CHARLESTON May 6 .- Cotton .- There was an activ

CHARLESTON May 6.—Cotton.—There was an active demand for the article, which resulted in the sale of 2029 bales, at prices showing an irregular advance of 1-2 to ½ con those of last week. The particulars are as follows: 37 bales at 10; 214 at 10½; 28 at 10½; 39 at 10½; 104 at 10½; 19 at 11; 33 at 11½; 173 at 11½; 148 at 11½; 707 at 12; 86 at 12 3-16; 320 at 12½; 37 at 12½; 59 at 12½, and 35 at 13½c. We quote Middling 12 to 124c. HIGH POINT, May 1 .- Wheat-Red \$1 25 to \$1 30; white

\$1 40. Flour \$6 to \$6 50. Corn 70 a 75 cents. Lard 11 a 12½ cents. Bacon dull at 9 a 10 cents. Salt per sack \$2 25. Peaches, pared per lb. 8, unpared 4. Beeswax in demand at 25 a 26. Butter wanted at 20 cents. Fish—Mullets \$8; Trout \$8; Herrings \$6. Eggs 8 cents per dozen. Rags 2½ to 2½ cents. Feathers 40 a 45 cents. Peas 85 to 90 cents. MOBILE, May 3 .- The sales of Cotton to-day were fifty bales, at 11c. nominal. The sales of the week were twelve hundred bales, and the receipts thirteen hundred and seventy against forty thousand for the corresponding period last year. Decrease two hundred and forty-nine thousand four hundred and thirty bales. Stock on hand twenty-six thousand bales. Freights \(\frac{1}{2}\) a \(\frac{1}{2}\)d.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 6 .- Bacon-N. C. hog round 14 to

THOSE indebted to us, will please make payment immediately. We are in need of all the money due us.

From and after this date, no goods will be delivered from our Store without payment on delivery.

April 27th, 1861

CASH SYSTEM ADOPTED.

TROM THIS DATE, we will require cash (on delivery) for all Goods sold. This will enable us to sell cheap, and those favoring us with a call, will find it greatly to their interest.

April 29th, 1861.

CONDARTMERSHIP.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 6.—Bacon—N. C. hog round 14 to 14. Good supply on hand.

Condamnty, from wagons, 90 cents; sack \$2.

Spirits Turpentine—No change since last report.

Flour—The market is well supplied; no change in prices, say \$9 to 8 25 for super.

NEW ORLEANS, May 3.—The sales of Cotton to-day were five hundred bales, at 10½ a 11 cents, and for the week four thousand one hundred bales. Receips five thousand hine hundred, against twelve thousand four hundred for the corresponding period last year. Stock on hand ninety thousand bales. Freights 1½ a 1½d.

NEW YORK, 3.—Cotton is heavy; sales of 1,200 bales at 13½ a 13½ cts. Flour is heavy and 10 cts. lower; sales of 500 bbls. State at 5 05 a \$5 15, Ohio 5 50 a \$5 65, and Southern at 5 75 a \$6 20. Wheat is declining; sales of 66,000 bushels, white at 1 42 a \$1 70; red Western 1 30 a \$1 32. Corn is firm; sales of 33,000 bushels, at 67½ a 68½ cts. for mixed. Pork is buoyant—Mess \$17 50. Lard is firm at 9 a 9½ cts. Whiskey is dull at 17½ cts.

363,000 LBS. COTTON YARN PER ANNUM.

THE CELEBRATED ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, Edgecombe county, N. C., continue to manufacture 1200 lbs.
Cotton Yarn daily, and are prepared to furnish assorted
Nos., 4s to 12s, by the bale of 200 lbs., at 20 cents per lb., 3
months time, at any of our Railroad Depots in Eastern N.
Carolina, free of freight.

The Mills and Machinery are in fine condition, and the
quality of the Yarns guaranteed.
Orders solicited from punctual buyers. Address,
WM. S. BATTLE,
Rocky Mount,
Edgecombe County, N. C.

Sept. 13th, 1860 363,000 LBS. COTTON YARN PER ANNUM.

VOLUNTEER COMPANIES !_TAKE NOTICE! FEW HUNDRED YARDS of Uniform goods can be

A spared.
Also a few hundred Blankets, if early application be made
BADWIN,
Way 8th—d&w.
38 Market street. A ND SECURE THE FEW HUNDRED BLANKETS we have left, at May 8th—daw.

HUNDRED YARDS OF PLANNEL, at May 8th—daw. BALDWIN'S. DER DAY TURNED OUT at BALDWIN'S. May 8th-daw.

Marine Intelligence.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA. ARRIVED.

Schr. D. W. Eldridge, Ogden, from St. Barts, to Har- Schr. D. W. Eldridge, Ogden, from St. Barts, to Harriss & Howell; with fruit and specie.
 Schr. R. B. Howlett, Somers, from Baltimore, to Harriss & Howell with mdze. Schr. Volant,——, from Hyde Co., to DeRosset, Brown & Co.; with 1400 bush. corn.
Schr. Edward Stanly, Pugh. from Hyde Co., to De-Rosset, Brown & Co.; with 1300 bush. corn.
Steamer A. P. Hurt, Hurt, from Fayetteway, to T. C. &

Steamer A. P. Hurt, Hurt, from Fayetteway, to T. C. & B. G. Worth. Steamer J. T. Petteway, Banks, from Fayetteville, to J. . Petteway & Co. 2 — Schr. Amytis, Cates, from Richmond, Va., to W. B Flanser & Co.; with moze. Flanser & Co.; with moze.

Schr. Champion, Davis, from Perquimans county, to D.
Pigott; with 1,500 bushels corn.
Schr. Laura, Whitehurst, from Perquimans county, to D.
Pigott; with 1,700 bushels corn.
Schr. Jane Fisher, Fisher, from Hyde Co., to Ellis &
Mitchell; with 1200 bush. corn.
Schr. Zenith, Fulcher, from Hyde Co., to J. R. Blossom &
Co. with 1000 bush. corn. Co.; with 1000 bush. corn.
Schr. Surpass, Wallace, from Hyde Co., to DeRosset.

Schr. Surpass, Wallace, from Hyde Co., to DeRosset, Brown, & Co.; with 1400 bush. corn.

3.—Schr. Jenny Lind, Gibbs, from Hyde Co., to DeRosset, Brown & Co.; with 1900 bush. corn.

Schr. Sally Ann, Rose, from Hyde Co., to DeRosset, Brown & Co.; with 900 bush. corn.

3.—Schr. J. G. Stille, Swain, from Philadelphia, to T. C. & B. G. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. Susan Ann Howard, Toler, from Hyde Co., to DeRosset, Brown & Co.; with 1900 bush. Corn.

Rosset, Brown & Co.; with 1900 bush. Corn.
Steamer Kate McLaurin, Evans, from Fayetteville, to Clark & Turlington. Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to 4-Schr. North Carolina, --, from Charleston, to T. 4—Schr. North Carolina, — from Charleston, to T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 100 casks rice.
6—Schr. Joseph Ann, Broadstreet, from Hyde co., to De-Rosset, Brown & Co.; with 1800 bushels corn.
6—Steamer, North Carolina, Barber, from Fayetteville,

Schr. W. H. Howard, Brown, from Sloop Point, to Ran kin & Martin; with navalatores.

7—Schr. Col. McRae, Springs, from Georgetown, S. C., to Ellis & Mitchell Schr. John Aumack, Pierce, from New Orleans, to T. C. & B. G. Worth. Str. Fanny Lutterlob, Elder, from Fayetteville, to A. E.

CLEARED. May 2.—Schr. Robert Healy, Mitchell, for Baltimore, by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 684 bbls. rosin, 51 bushels pea uts, 25,035 ft. lumber. Schr. Alba, Powell, for New York, by E. Murray & Co.; with 821 bbls. spts. turpt., 606 do. crude turpt., 1,250 do. rosin, 74 bales cotton, 1,455 bushels pea nuts.

3—Schr. G. W. Grice, Palmer, for Baltimore, by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 34 bbls. spts. turpt., 659 do. rosin, 21, 000 feet lumber. 3—Brig John Balch, Whaley, for New York, by G. C. & W. J. Munro; with 127 bbls. spirits turpt., 973 do. crude turpt., 25 do. rosin, 25 do pitch, 257 do. tar. 4-Brig Josephus, Wilson, for Barbadoes, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with 85,000 feet lumber.

Br. Brig Robert Brue, Muir, for Liverpool, by J. & D. Mc-

Str. A. P. Hurt, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G.

Brig S. P. Brown, Hammond, for Liverpool, by J. & D. Mc-Rae & Co.; with 1000 bbls. spts. turpt., 338 do. rosin. Brig S. P. Brown, Hammond, for Liverpool, by Hatha-way & Co.; with 597 bbls. spts. turpt., 703 do. crude do. Brig John Hathaway, Townsend, for Rio de Janeiro, by Hathaway & Co.; with 16 bbls. spts. turpt, 152,000 ft. lum Schr. Hannah Matilda, Price, for Thomaston, Me.. by Harriss & Howell; with 10 bbls. rosin, 10 do. pitch, 2 do. tar, 1 do. varnish, 124,615 feet lumber. Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Garmon, for New York, by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 300 bbls. spts. turpt., 750 do. rosin, 600 do. tar, 450 bush. pea nuts.
Schr. Deborah Jones, Tatum, for New York, by Harriss 7-Steamer North Carolina, Barber, for Fayetteville, by 8-Schr. North Carolina, Bunting, for Baltimore, by T. C.

& B. G. Worth; with 84 bbls. spts turptr; 675 do. rosin.
Str. Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A. E. WE are connected with the following Houses:
SCOTT, HARRISON & CO., Petersburg, Va.,
KEEN, BALDWIN & WILLIAMS, Richmond, Va.

and we propose that the large quantity of Clothing sold by us, and hitherto made in the North, shall be manufactured in Virginia and North Carolina; and that all the seasonable goods from the various shall be used therefor. from the various manufactories in the two States We are increasing our force, and shall, as soon as possi

ble, have one of the largest Clothing Manufactories in the South.

Our whole force is now upon Uniforms for Volunteer O. S. BALDWIN,
Manufacturer, &c., 38 Market st. May 7. BARGAINS FOR CASH.

BARGAINS FOR CASH.

In order to close our business soon as possible, we offer extraordinary bargains in the following a ticles:
Colored and White Muslins, Brilliants, Barage, Anglais, Barage D'Laines, English Barages, Plain Barages, Challys, Poplins, 44 French Prints, Cotton Worsted Damask, Lace and Embroidered Curtains, Marseilles Quilts, 9, 10, 11 and 12-4 Linen Sheeting, Damask Table Cloths and Napkins.—
The balance of our Dress Silks, Ribbons, Embroideries, Swiss and Jaconet Bands, Edgings and Insertings at a great sacrifice.

Herald copy ten times.

205

ON CONSIGNMENT. 2.000 LBS. N. C. BACON;
16 bbls. Super Flour. For sale by
May 7th, 1s61 CLARK & TURLINGTON.

MOLASSES AND SYRUP. 25 BBLS. TEXAS MOLASSES—equal to New Orleans 26 do. New Orleans Molasses; 25 do. Syrup. For sale in lots to suit, by

MILITARY GOODS. GUN and Body Belts, Knapsacks, Haversacks. Cartridge Boxes, Sword Scabbords, Pistol Holders, Swords. Boues, Pistols, Epauletts, &c., furnished to order. On hand all kinds of material suitable for manufacturers of military work, such as Harness, Band, Dash, Patent En-ameled and Lace Leather. Also, all kinds of Enameled

ameled and Lace Leatner.

Cloth, and every description of Skins.

JAMES WILSON, Harness, Trunk, Saddlery, Leather and Oil Establishment, No. 5 Market street. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BY JOHN W. ELLIS. HEREAS, The following law was this day enacted by the General Assembly of North Carolina, to wit: An Act to authorize and require the Governor of North Carolina to call a Convention of the people of this State. Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, (two-thirds of all the members of each House concurring.) That upon the passage of this act, his Excellency, the Governor, be and he is hereby authorized and required to issue his Proclamation, ordering an election to be held in each and every county in the State, on Monday, the 13th day of May, A. D., 1861, upon the Federal basis, for delegates to a Convention of the people of this State, to convene at the seat of Government, in Raleigh, on Monday, the twentieth (20th) day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

SEC. 2. That the said election for Delegates shall be held and conducted in the same manner, and at the same places as elections for members of the General Assembly are now held in this State, and the vote shall be counted and the scrolls compared and certificates issued to the Delegates elect, in the manner prescribed by law in the case of an election for members of the House of Commons.

SEC. 3. That in case any vacancy shall occur by the death, resignation, or removal from the State, or by the refusal to serve of any person elected a delegate to said Convention, the presiding officer of the Convention shall issue his writ, directed to the Sheriff of the county of which such vacancy GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

directed to the Sheriff of the county of which such vacancy may have occurred, after giving such notice as may be ordered by the Convention, to open a poll and hold an election to fill such vacancy, in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations as are hereinbefore prescribed for the election of the origins delegates.

SEC. 4. That the said Convention shall consist of one hundred and twenty delegates, and each county in the State shall be entitled to elect the same number of delegates to the said Convention as it now has of members of the House of Commons under the last apportionment.

of Commons under the last apportionment.

SEC. 5. That the members of said Convention shall be entitled to same mileage and per diem pay received by the members of the General Assembly, to be paid out of the treasury in the same manner as the said members are now paid; and said Convention shall, by vote, fix the pay of all their officers and of any delegates or representatives whom their officers and of any delegates or representatives whom they may appoint to any Convention or Congress, and shall provide for all other expenses incurred by said Convention, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury in the mann they may direct.

SEC. 6. That this act shall be in force from and after it

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, thi lst day of May, A. D. 1861. W. T. DORTCH, S. H. C.

Now, therefore, I, John W. Ellis, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do hereby issue this my Proclamation, enjoying in upon the Sheriffs of the several counties in the State, to hold the election for delegates to a convention, at the time and in the several counties.

Given under my hand, and attested by said act.

Given under my hand, and attested by the Great Seal of the State. Done at the City of Raleigh, the 1st day of May, A. D., 1861.

By the Governor, GRAHAM DAVES, Private Secretary. W. P. KENDALL, & CO. J. J. COX, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GRO-No. 11 & 12, North March 12th, 1861

GROCERIES: GROCERIES::

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM our friends, and Merchants generally, that we have now on hand a large and well selected stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, consisting of Bacon, Sugars, of all grades, Rio Coffee, Mess Pork, Candles, Tobacco, Cigars, Pepper, Spice, Snuff, etc., etc., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

COX, KENDALL & CO.

March 20th, 1861.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 34 cts. per quarter, out of the State 64 cts. per quarter.

It is easier to find fault with others than to do better or as well ourselves. Since the outbreak of the present excitement occasioned by the overt act of Lincoln in calling upon North Carolina to give troops to enable him to carry on a war of subjugation against the South, there have not been wanting grumblings and complaints against Governor Ellis.

Now, without saying that in all cases Governor Ellis has been perfect, for we know that he has not been so we must yet do him the justice of making a slight sketch of things lately occurring :- It is little over two weeks since Lincoln's proclamation was issued. Then, all was to be done. The Governor was in very feeble health -the treasury without means, the Executive withforts are occupied, and the defences of the coast fully organized and progressing under skillful officers. The arsenal with its arms and munitions is in our hands. A camp of instruction has been formed and a regiment organized for active service in Virginia or elsewhere, and as many more as may be wanted are preparing to follow. Depots are being formed. The Legpassed a convention bill and the convention will meet in less than twenty days.

That under all the difficulties and perplexities of the impossible-some offences have been given,-that too was to have been looked for. But let us look at the agdone, although, of course, much remains behind. Correadiness to take even when just cause is given.

How men will lie. It does seem to us that hardly a man goes to the North from the South, that the papers in the North do not publish a whole batch of lies and slanders upon his authority.

We see in the Philadelphia Bulletin of Saturday a story about a man named Andrew Weild, a Philadelphia stone cutter, who had been out at Columbia for some two months working at his trade as a stone cutter. Weild represents the state of affairs in South Carolina as shocking. He represents himself as coming from Columbia last week, and that Jefferson Davis was three hours ahead with a large body of troops. He further adds that Jeff. Davis, with his party, was at Portsmouth when he (Weild) left that place for Norfolk.

Now all this is out of the whole cloth. Weild says he went through with three Georgia Companies. If so, he went through Wilmington. He says the Georgians told him this, that, and the other thing-they did no such thing. Some of the Georgians made speeches at the depot. It was notorious that Mr. Davis was not along. It is notorious that he has not at any time left Montgomery. From this, we may judge of the sort of discharged workman, every scoundrelly reporter for some scoundrelly abolition sheet, has his tale of outrage to relate. We are sometimes sorry that they have not some real suffering to whine over. One thing however, is tion between the States, so ratifying the same." certain, and that is, that if they can give no more acpublic through the newspapers, they will make poor than their enemies.

What the Legislature Should Do.

FIRST.—It ought to pass a military bill substantially the same with that published in the Journal of Saturday the 27th ult. We say this, because we know that the bill in question was drawn up carefully by a compethority as being the best bill of the kind yet brought forward. In fact, a most excellent bill.

Second.—We have been opposed to a stay-law and would now be opposed to one under ordinary circumstances, but there are circumstances that render the enactment of such a law a mere act of justice. Men serving as soldiers in defence of their State cannot, of course, attend to their debts, and if sued their property might rise and growth in the Northern States of a political be sacrificed. They certainly are entitled to the benefits of a .stay-law. Again, in cases where they are prin arrangements to protect them. It will, in fact, require dence against foreign aggression, has been gradually very little reflection or examination to show how every perverted into a machine for their control in their do-Legislature renders the necessity for that interposition the agent appointed by themselves.

resignations, we notice the following from North Carolina: Lieut. Gabriel Holmes Hill, late of Sherman's posing burthens on commerce as a protection to their Battery, Third Artillery. Licut Hill stood among the manufacturing and shipping interests. Long and anvery foremost of the officers of his rank appointed from civil life, and has seen much active service in the crack civil life, and has seen much active service in the crack light artillery company of the army. Lieut. Hill's from this cause was enhanced by the fact that the Northservices are at the disposal of his native State.

Lieut. John N. Maffitt, U. S. Navy, has resigned his Commission and tenders his services to North Carolina or to the Confederacy. Lieut. Maffitt is well known as one of the ablest and most scientific officers in the Navy. From his long and leading connection with the coast survey, Mr. Maffitt knows every spot of our Southern coast better, perhaps, than any other man living.

Lieut. McGary, of the U.S. Navy, has also resigned his commission, and come home to North Carolina, to whose interest and honor he will dedicate his services theory of the Constitution requires that in all cases the

All the North Carolina Cadets at Anapolis have resigned. There were only three we think. We have not

Speculating in Provisions.—Nearly all articles of provisions have recently taken a sudden rise in price, owing, we presume, to the fact of a threatened, if not it. A similar attempt to raise the price of provisions merchants immediately agreed that provisions should be bought and sold at a fair price. There is no necessity for food to go up here—there is plenty in the country.

Other subject of discord, involving interests of such duct of our own affairs and the perpetuity of the Confederation apprehension in the minds of many devoted lovers of the unit of our own affairs and the perpetuity of the Confederation apprehension in the minds of many devoted lovers of the unit of our own affairs and the perpetuity of the Confederation apprehension in the minds of many devoted lovers of the unit of our own affairs and the perpetuity of the Confederation apprehension in the minds of many devoted lovers of the unit of our own affairs and the perpetuity of the Confederation apprehension in the minds of many devoted lovers of the unit of our own affairs and the perpetuity of the Confederation apprehension in the minds of many devoted lovers of the unit of our own affairs and the perpetuity of the Confederation apprehension in the minds of many devoted lovers of the unit of our own affairs and the perpetuity of the Confederation apprehension in the minds of many devoted lovers of the unit of our own affairs and the perpetuity of the Confederation apprehension in the minds of many devoted lovers of the unit of our own affairs and the perpetuity of the Confederation apprehension in the minds of many devoted lovers of the unit of our own affairs and the perpetuity of the Confederation apprehension in the minds of many devoted lovers of the unit of our own affairs and the perpetuity of the Confederation apprehension in the minds of many devoted lovers of the unit of our own affairs and the perpetuity of the Confederation apprehension in the minds of many devoted lovers of the unit of our own affairs and the perpetuity of the Confederation apprehension in the minds of many devoted lovers of the unit of our own affairs and the perpetuity of the Confederation apprehension apprehension apprehension apprehension apprehension apprehension appr for food to go up here—there is plenty in the country and our opinion is, that they will come down to a level | the United States Congress, a large portion of the laborlittle if at all above the usual rates. Everybody is en titled to a fair profit, but self-preservation requires that no undue advantage should be allowed to be taken.

NEW CAVALRY COMPANY.-We understand a new

We are proud to see the citizens of Sandy Run District coming up to the work in a manner worthy their or excluding it from the protection of the government.

We further understand that Col. Wm. C. Howard, whose former experience as commander of the Claren. whilst the reverse was the case at the South. Under don Horse Guards now comes practically into service, the unrestricted free intercourse between the two secwas invited down to give instruction in the formation of by selling their slaves to the South, and prohibiting the company and in the preliminary drilling. Colonel slavery within their limits. The South were willing

PRESIDENT DAVIS' MESSAGE. To the Special Session of the Congress Convened a Montgomery, April 29th, 1861.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS: It is my pleasing duty to announce to you that the Constitution framed for the establishment of a permaent government for the Confederate States has been ratified by Conventions in each of those States to which it was referred. To inaugurate the government in its full proportions and upon its own substantial basis of pular will, it only remains that elections should be held for the designation of the officers to administer

There is every reason to believe that at no distant day, other States identified in political principles and community of interests with those which you represent will join this Confederacy; giving to its typical constellation increased splendor-to its government of free, equal and sovereign States a wider sphere of usefulness and to the friends of constitutional liberty a greater security for its harmonious and perpetual existence.

It was not, however, for the purpose of making this announcement that I have deemed it my duty to convoke you at an earlier day than that fixed by yourselves out positive authority in the premises. Now, the for your meeting. The declaration of war made against this Confederacy by Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, in his proclamation issued on the fiffeenth day of the present month, rendered it necessary, in my judgment, that you should convene at the earliest practicable moment, to devise the measures necessary for the defense of the country.

The occasion is indeed an extraordinary one. It justifies me in a brief review of the relations heretofore existing between us and the States which now unite in islature has been called—is in session and has already warfare against us, and in a succinct statement of the events which have resulted in this warfare; to the end that mankind may pass intelligent and impartial judgment on its motives and objects.

During the war waged against Great Britain by her case some errors should not have been committed was colonies on this continent, a common danger impelled them to a close alliance, and to the formation of a Confederation, by the terms of which the colonies, styling themselves States, entered "severally into a firm league gregate and we will find that very much has already been of friendship with each other for their common defense, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and gendial work is better now, than captious offence, or a eral welfare, binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade

or any other pretense whatever." In order to guard against any misconstruction of their compact, the several States made explicit declaratoin, in a distinct article, that " each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress

Under this contract of alliance, the war of the revolution was successfully waged, and resulted in the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1783, by the terms of which the several States were, each by name, recognized

to be independent. The articles of confederation contained a clause whereby all alterations were prohibited, unless confirmed by the Legislature of every State, after being agreed to by the Congress; and in obedience to this provision under the resolution of Congress of the 21st February, 1787, the several States appointed delegates who attended a convention " for the sole and exprese purpose of revising the articles of confederation, and reporting to Congress and the several Legislatures, such alterations and provisions therein as shall when agreed to in Congress, and confirmed by the States, render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of government and the preservation of the Union.'

It was, by the delegates chosen, by the several States. under the resolution just quoted, that the Constitution reports given by Northern men returning home. Every of the United States was framed in 1787, and submitted to the several States for ratification, as shewn by the 7th article, which is in these words:

" The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitu-

I have italicised certain words in the quotations just curate private information than that they give to the made, for the purpose of attracting attention to the singular and marked caution with which the States endeavored in every possible form, to exclude the idea that spies. They will be more apt to do harm to their friends the separate and independent sovereignty of each State was merged into one common government and nation; and the earnest desire they evinced to impress on the Constitution in its true character—that of a campact BETWEEN independent States.

The Constitution of 1787 having, however, omitted the clause already recited from the articles of Confederation, which provided in explicit terms, that each State retained its sovereignty and independence, some alarm tent and educated military man, and we know that it was felt in the States when invited to ratify the Constihas since received the endorsement of high military autution, lest this omission should be construed into an abandonment of their cherished principle, and they retused to be satisfied until amendments were added to the Constitution, placing beyond any pretence of doubt, the reservation by the States, of all their sovereign rights and powers-not expressly delegated to the United

Strange indeed must it appear to the impartial observer, but it is none the less true, that all these carefully worded clauses proved unavailing to prevent the school which has persistently claimed that the government thus formed was not a compact between States, but was in effect a national government, set up above cipals their securities at home might suffer by their abland over the States. An organization, created by the sence, whereas if they were at home they might make States to secure the blessings of liberty and indepenbuisiness sympathises and how the first cause which we mestic affairs; the creature has been exalted above its have referred to as calling for the interposition of the creators; the principals have been made subordinate to

The people of the Southern States, whose almost ex-Resignations.—Among the recent Army and Navy | clusive occupation was agreed to render the common tendency in the Northern States to render the common government subservient to their own purposes, by imgry controversy grew out of these attempts, often successful, to benefit one section of the country at the exern population was increasing by immigration and other causes in a greater ratio than the population of the South. By degrees, as the Northern States gained preponderance in the National Congress, self interest taught their people to yield ready assent to any plausible advocacy of their right as a majority to govern the minority without control; they learned to listen with impatience to the suggestion of any constitutional impediment to the exercise of their will; and so utterly have the principles of the Constitution been corrupted in the Northern mind, that in the inaugural address delivered by President Lincoln in March last, he asserts as an axiom which he plainly deems to be undeniable, that the majority shall govern; and in another memorable instance, the same Chief Magistrate did not hesitate to liken the relations between a State and the United States to those which exist between a county and the State in which it is situated and by which it was created. This is the lamentable and fundamental error on which rests the policy that has culminated in his declaration of war against these Confederate States.

In addition to the long continued and deep seated r yet actual, blockade of our ports. The rise in price is all sentment felt by the Southern States at the persistent abuse of the powers they had delegated to the Congress, for the purpose of enriching the manufacturing and shipping classes of the North at the expense of the South, there has existed for nearly half a century answer. wrong—and something should be done to put a stop to abuse of the powers they had delegated to the Congress, was made in Baltimore last week. The authorities no South, there has existed for nearly half a century antified the dealers that it would not be allowed, and the other subject of discord, involving interests of such When the several States delegated certain powers to

ing population consisted of African slaves imported into the colonies by the mother country. In twelve, out of thirteen States, negro slavery existed, and the right We commend this matter to the consideration of the perty was recognized in the Constitution, and provision of property in slaves was protected by law. This prowas made against its loss by the escape of the slave .-The increase in the number of slaves by further importa-Cavalry company has been formed at Scott's Hill, num. ding Congress to prohibit the slave trade anterior to a bering some sixty men, under the command of Captain certain date; and in no clause can there be found any delegation of power to the Congress authorizing it in any manner to legislate to the prejudice, detriment of discouragement of the owners of that species of property, The climate and soil of the Northern States soon proved unpropitious to the continuance of slave labor,

Howard speaks in the highest terms of the hospitality purchasers of a property suitable to their wants, and and patriotic enthusiasm of the people of Topseil

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trolling voice in the Congress, a persistent and organized changing the existing status prejudicial to the Confederate system of hostile measures against the rights of the owners of slaves in the Southern States was inaugurated and gradually extended. A continuous series of measares was devised and prosecuted for the purpose or rendering insecure the tenure of property in slaves : fanati-

amongst the slaves a spirit of discontent and revolt

means were furnished for their escape from their owners,

and agents secretly employed to entice them to abscord; the constitutional provision for their rendition to their owners was first evaded, then openly denounced as a violation of conscientious obligation and religious duty; ly complete men were taught that it was a merit to elude, disobey, and violently oppose the execution of the laws enacted to secure the performance of the promise contained in the constitutional compact; owners of slaves were mobbed and even murdered in open day, solely for applying to a magistrate for the arrest of a fugitive slave; the dogmas of these voluntary organizations soon obtained control of the legislatures of many of the Northern States, and laws were passed providing for the punishment by ruinous fines and long continued imprisonment in jails and penitentiaries, of citizens of the Southern States, who should dare to ask aid of the officers of the law for the recovery of their property. Emboldened by success, the theatre of agitation and aggression against the clearly expressed constitutional rights of the Southern States was transferred to the Congress; Senators and Representatives were sent to the common councils of the nation, whose chief title to this distinction consisted in the display of a spirit of ultra fanaticism, and whose business was, not "to promote the general welfare or ensure domestic tranquility," but to awaken the bitterest hatred against the citizens of sister States by violent denunciation of their institutions; the transaction of public affairs was impeded by repeated efforts to usurp powers not delegated by the Constitution, for the notice to the Governor of South Carolina, and the n purpose of impairing the security of property in slaves, and reducing those States which held slaves, to a condition of inferiority. Finally, a great party was organized for the purpose of obtaining the administration of the government, with the avowed object of using its power for the total exclusion of the slave States from all participation in the benefits of the public domain, acquired by all the States in common, whether by conquest or purchase; of surrounding them entirely by States in which slavery should be probibited; of thus This party, thus organized, succeeded in the month of

In the mean time, under the mild and genial climate of the Southern States, and the increasing care and altention for the well being and comfort of the laboring class, dictated alike by interest and humanity, the African slaves had augmented in number from about 600,-000, at the date of the adoption of the constitutional compact, to upwards of 4,000,000. In moral and social condition, they had been elevated from brutal savages into docile, intelligent and civilized agricultural laborers, and supplied not only with bodily comforts but with careful religious instruction. Under the supervision of a superior race, their labor had been so directed as not only to allow a gradual and marked amelioration of their own condition, but to convert hundreds of thousands of square miles of the wilderness into cultivated lands, covered with a prosperous people; towns and cities had sprung into existence, and had rapidly increased in wealth and population under the social system of the South; the white population of the Southern slaveholding States had augmented from about 1,250,000 at the date of the adoption of the Constitution, to more than 8,500,000 in 1860; and the productions of the South in cotten, ricer, sugar, and tobacco, for the sfull development and continuance of which, the labor of African slaves was, and is, indispensable, had swollen to an amount which formed nearly three-fourths of the exports of the whole United States, and had become absolutely necessary to the wants of civilized man.

November last, in the election of its candidate for the

Presidency of the United States.

With interests of such overwhelming magnitude imperilled, the people of the Southern States were driven by the conduct of the North to the adoption of some course of action to avert the danger with which they were openly menaced. With this view, the Legislatures of the several States invited the people to select delegates to Conventions to be held for the purpose of determining for themselves what measures were best adapted to meet so alarming a crisis in their history.

Here it may be proper to observe that from a period as early as 1798, there had existed in all of the States of the Union a party, almost uninterruptedly in the majority, based upon the creed that each State was in the last resort, the sole judge as well of its wrongs, as of the mode and measure of redress. Indeed, it is obvious that under the law of nations, this principal is an axiom as such as those which had united themselves under the constitutional compact. The Democratic party of the United States, repeated in its successful canvass in 1856. the declaration made in numerous previous political contests, that it would "faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799; and that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main founda-

tions of its political creed." The principles thus emphatically announced, embrace that to which I have already adverted, the right of each State to judge of, and redress the wrongs of which it complains. These principles were maintained by overwhelming majorities of the people of all the States of the Union at different elections, especially in the elections of Mr. Jefferson in 1805, Mr. Madison in 1809, and Mr. Pierce in 1852.

In the exercise of a right so ancient, so well established, and so necessary for self-preservation, the people of the Confederate States in their Conventions, determined that the wrongs which they had suffered, and the evils with which they were menaced, required that they should revoke the delegation of powers to the Federal Government which they had ratified in their several Conventions. They consequently passed ordinances resuming all their rights as sovereign and independent States, and dissolved their connection with the other States of the Union.

Having done this, they proceeded to form a new compact amongst themselves, by new articles of confederation, which have been also ratified by the conventions of the several States with an approach to unauimity for exceeding that of the conventions which adopted the constitution of 1787. They have organized their new government in all its departments; the functions of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial magisrates are performed in accordance with the will of the people as displayd, not merely in a cheerful acquiescence, but in the enthusiastic support of the government thus estab-lished by themselves; and but for the interference of the government of the United States in this legitimate exercise of the right of a people to self government, peace, happiness

That peace is ardently desired by this government and people, and has been manifested in every possible form. Scarce had you assembled in Febuary last, when, prior even you passed a resolution expressive of your desire for the appointment of commissioners to be sent to the government of the United States "for the purpose yf negotiating friendly relations between that government and the Confederate States of America, and for the settlement of all questions of disagreement between the two governments upon principles of right, justice, equity and good faith.

not a choice, we have resorted to the remedy of separation and henceforth our energies must be directed to the con-

Congress and the Executive, that I made choice of three discreet, able and distinguished citizens, who repaired to Washington. Aided by their cordial co-operation, and that of the Secretary of State, every effort compatible with selfrespect and the dignity of the Confederacy, was exhausted before I allowed myself to yield to the conviction that the government of the United States was determined to attempt On the arrival of our commissioners in Washington, on

On the arrival of our commissioners in Washington, on the 5th March, they postponed, at the suggestion of a friendly intermediary, doing more than giving informal notice of their arrival. This was done with a view to afford time to the President who had just been inaugurated, for the discharge of other pressing official duties in the organization of his administration, before engaging his attention in the object of their mission. It was not until the 12th of the month that they officially addressed the Secretary of State, informing him of the purpose of their arrival, and stating in the language of their instructions their wish "to make to the government of the United States overtures for the opening of negotiations, assuring the government of the United States, that the President, Congress and people of the Confederate States, earnestly deaire a peaceful solution of these great questions; that it is neither their interest nor their

ject, notice would be given to the Commissioners. The crooked paths of diplomacy can scarcely furnish an example so wanting in conrtesy, in candor, and directness, as was the course of the United States Government towards our Commissioners in Washington. For proof of this, I refer to the annexed documents marked——, taken in connection with further facts which I now proceed to relate:

Early in April the attention of the whole country, as well as that of our Commissioners, was attracted to extraordical organizations, supplied with money by voluntary subscriptions, were assiduously engaged in exciting

as that of our Commissioners, was attracted to extraordinary preparations for an extensive military and naval expedition in New York and other northern ports. These preparations, commenced in secrecy, for an expedition whose destination was concealed, only became known when nearly completed, and on the 5th, 6th and 7th April, transports and vessels of war. with troops, munitions and military and vesse's of war, with troops, munitions and military supplies, sailed from northern ports bound southwards.—
Alarmed by so extraordinary a demonstration, the Commissioners requested the delivery of an answer to their official communication of the 12th March, and thereupon received, on the 8th April, a reply dated on the 15th of the received, on the sin April, a reply dated on the 1sth of the previous month, from which it appears that, during the whole interval, whilst the Commissioners were receiving assurances, calculated to inspire hope of the success of their mission, the Fecretary of State and the President of the United States had already determined to hold no intercourse with them whatever; to refuse even to listen to any pro they had to make, and had profited by the created by their own assurances. in order to prepare secretthe means for offective hostile operations. That these assurances were given, has been virtually confessed by the Government of the United States by its send-

ing a messenger to Charleston, to give notice of its purpose to use force, if opposed in its intention of supplying Fort Sumter. No more striking proof of the absence of good faith in the conduct of the Government of the United States towards this Confederacy can be required than is contained in the circumstances which accompanied this notice. Ac cording to the usual course of navigation, the vessels com-posing the expedition designed for the relief of Fort Sumter, might be expected to reach Charleston harbor on the 9th April; yet with our Commissioners actually in Washington, detained under assurances that notice should be given any military movement, the notice was not addressed so given at a late hour on the 8th April, the eve of the very manœuvre failed in its purpose was not the fault of rival of the expedition, and gave time to the commander of of this government. Even then, under all the provocation missioners, and the tort ins course of the Government of the United States, I we sincerely auxious to avoid the effusion of blood, and di proposal to be made to the commander of Fort Sumier, who had avowed himself to be nearly out of provision that we would abstain from direct rendering the property in slaves so insecure as to be comparatively worthless, and thereby annihilating in efect property worth thousands of millions of dollars .- refused and the conclusion was reached, that the design of the United States was to place the besieging Charleston between the simultaneous fire of the fleet and the fort. There remained, therefore, no alternative but to direct that the fort should at once be reduced. This order was executed by General Beauregard, with the skill and success which were naturally to be expected from the well known character of that gallant officer; and although the bembardment lasted but thirty-three hours, our flag did not waive over its battered walls, until after the appearance of the hostile fleet off Charleston. Fortunately not a life was lost on our side, and we were gratified in being spared the necessity of a useless effusion of blood by the prudent caution of the officers who commanded the from the evidently futile effort to enter the harbor for the relief of Major Auderson. I refer to the report of the Secretary of War and the papers which accompany it for further details of this brilliant affair. In this connection I cannot refrain from a well-deser-

ved tribute to the noble State, the eminent soldierly qualities of whose people were so conspicuously displayed in the port of Charleston. For months they had been irritated by the spectacle of a fortress held within their principal harbor, as a standing menace against their peace and independence. Built in part with their own money, its custody confided with their own consent to an agent who held no power over them other than such as they had themselves delegated for their own benefit. intended to be used by that agent for their own protection against foreign attack, they saw it Leld with persistent tenacity as a means of offence against them by the very government which they had established for their protection. They had beleaguered it for months-felt entire confidence in their power to capture it-yet yielded to the requirements of discipline, curbed their impatience, submitted without complaint to the unaccusseige; and when at length their patience was rewarded by the signal for attack, and success had crowned their steady and gallant conduct-even in the very moment of triumph—they evinced a chivalrous regard for the feelings of the brave but unfortunate officer who had der of the fort. He was permitted to retire with the all his command, and was escorted to the vessel on which those against whom his guns had been so recently direcapplied to the relations of independent sovereign States, ted. Not only does every event connected with the siege reflect the highest honor on South Carolina. but the forbearance of her people and of this government, from making any harsh use of a victory obtained under circumstances of such peculiar provocation, attest to the circumstances of such peculiar provocation, attest to the fullest extent, the absence of any purpose beyond securing their own tranquility, and the sincere desire to ring their own tranquility, and the sincere desire to

avoid the calamities of war. Scarcely had the President of the United States received intelligence of the failure of the scheme which he had devised for the reinforcement of Fort Sumter, when he issued the declaration of war against this Confederacy which has prompted me to convoke you. In this extraordinary production, that high functionary affects total ignorance of the existence of an Independent Government, which, possessing the entire and enthusiastic devotion of its people, is exercising its functions without | tary for the establishment of a magazine and labratory for question of its people, is exercising its functions without question over seven sovereign States—over more than five millions of people—and over a territory whose area ally been prepared at the navy yards, and no appropriation exceeds half a million of square miles. He terms sovereign States " combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law." He and decrees are not cheerfully obeyed and respected by a willing people. He avows that "the first service to be assigned to the forces called out," will be, not to ex-

ecute the process of courts, but to capture forts and strong-holds situated within the admitted limits of this Confederacy, and garrisoned by its troops; and declares that "this effort" is intended "to maintain the perpetuity of popular government." He concludes by commanding "the persons composing the combinations aforesaid," to-wit: the five millions of inhabitants of abodes within twenty days." Apparently contradictory as are the terms of this singular

ocument, one point was unmistakably evident. The President of the United States called for an army of seventy-five thousand men, whose first service was to be to capture our forts. It was a plain declaration of war which I was not at iberty to disregard, because of my knowledge that under surping a power granted exclusively to the Congress. He is the sole organ of communication between that country and foreign powers. The law of nations did not permit me to question the authority of the Executive of a foreign na-tion to declare war against this Confederacy. Although I might have refrained from taking active measures for our defence, if the States of the Union had all imitated the acto question the admirity to the Confederacy. Although I might have refrained from taking active measures for our defence, if the States of the Union had all imitated the action of Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, by denouncing the call for troops as an increase and Missouri, by denouncing the call for troops as an increase and Missouri, by denouncing the call for troops as an increase in the confederace. Hence it will no doubt sometimes occur that where troops of the Confederacy do duty with the militiary organization of the States, provision is made for brigadier and major-generals, but in the army of the Confederace. Hence it will no doubt sometimes occur that where troops of the Confederacy do duty with the militiary organization.

issue proclamation inviting application from persons disposed to aid our defence in private armed vessels on power to grant. I entertain no doubt you will concur ledge to fit them for the duties of lieutenants. with me in the opinion that in the absence of a fleet of public vessels, it will be eminently expedient to supply their place by private armed vessels, so happily styled by the publicists of the United States "the militia of the sea," and so often and justly relied on by them as an efficient and admirable instrument of defensive warfare. I earnestly recommend the immediate passage of a law authorizing me to accept the numerous proposals already received.

I cannot close this review of the acts of the government of the United States without referring to a proclamation is sued by their President under date of the 19th instant, in which, after declaring that an insurrection has broken out the government of the United States overtures for the opening of negotiations, assuring the government of the United States, that the President, Congress and people of the Confederacy against the government of the United States, that the President, Congress and people of the Confederacy against the government of the United States, that the President, Congress and people of the Confederacy against the government of the United States, that the President, Congress and people of the Confederacy against the government of the United States, and not only reduced largely the States, and threatens to punish as pirates all persons who shall molest any vessel of the United States under letters of marque issued by this Government. Notwithstanding the authenticity of this proclamation, you will concur with me that it is hard to believe it could have emanated from a President of the United States. Its announcement of a mere Howard speaks in the highest terms of the hospitality and patriotic enthusiasm of the people of Topsail.

To this communication of ormal reply was received under the things of the Delieve it could have emanated from a suspicion that their quiet possession was to be disturbed by those who were inhibited, not only by want of considerable, they went in the Capitol. They meet in the Capitol. They meet in the House of Representatives, have elected themselves a speaker and made other movements towards organization. They have other movements towards organization. They have passed sundry bills.

Harper's Ferry and the propose of leaving and the propose of the Confederacy, for the purpose of the Confederacy, for the During the interval, the Commissioners by those who were inhibited, not only by wan received until the 8th April. During the interval, the Commissioners of the United States. Its announcement of amery paper blockade is so manifestly a violation of the Luncours, the commissioners of the United States. Its announcement at its disposal for the Confederacy, for the United States. Its announcement of the first own decimal the resources of the Confederacy, for the United States. Its announcement of amery with the theorem of the consequences of the Confederacy, for the United States. Its announcement of amery that it is hard to believe it could have so manifestly a violation of the United States. Its announcement of the first interval, the commissioners of the Confederacy. The popelo of the United States is announcement of the three of the United States. Its announcement of the three of the Wag T, 1838, ... 187 Miles of the

enemies acting under the authority of comm

England, France, Russia and Belgium, since your adjournment, to ask our recognition as a member of the family of nations, and to make with each of these powers treaties of amity and commerce. Further steps will be taken to enter into like negotiations with the other European powers in pursuance of your resolutions passed at the last session. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed since the departure of these commissioners for the receipt of any intelligence from them. As I deem it desirable that commissioners or other diplomatic agents should also be sent at an early period to the independent American powers south of our Confederacy, with all of whom it is our interest and earnest wish to maintain the most cordial and friendly relations, I suggest the expediency of making the necessary appropriations for that

Having been officially notified by the public authorities of the State of Virginia, that she had withdrawn from the Union, and desired to maintain the closest political relations with us which it was possible at this time to establish, I commissioned the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of the Confederate States, to represent this gov ernment at Richmond. I am happy to inform you that he has concluded a convention with the State of Virginia, by which that honored Commonwealth, so long and justly distinguished among her sister States, and so dear to the hearts of thousands of her children ir the Confederate States, as united her power and her fortunes with ours, and be come one of us. This convention; together with the ordinance of Virginia, adopting the provisional constitution of the Confedercy, will be laid before you for your constitutional action. I have satisfactory assurances from other of our late confederates that they are on the point of adopting milar measures, and I cannot doubt that ere you have been many weeks in session, the whole of the slave holding States of the late Union, will respond to the call of honor and affection, and by uniting their fortunes with ours, promote our common interests and secure our com

expediency of making the necessary appropriations for that

In the Treasury Department, regulations have been devis ed and put into execution for carrying out the policy indicated in your Legislation on the subject of the navigation of the Mississipping as well as for the mississipping as the mississipping as well as for the mississipping as well as for the mississipping as well as for the mississipping as the mississipping as well as for the ssippi river, as well as for the collection of revenue on the frontier. Free transit has been secured sels & merchandise passing through the Confederate States and delay and inconvenience have been avoided as far as possible in organizing the revenue service for the various rail-ways entering our territory. As fast as experience shall indicate the possibility of improvement in these regulations, no efforts will be spared to free commerce from all unneces ary embarrassments and obstructions.

Under your act authorizing a loan, proposals were inviting subscriptions for five millions of dollars, and the call was answered by the prompt subscription of more than eight millions by our own cit zens, and not a single bid was made under par. The rapid development of the purpose of the President of the United States to invade our soil, capture our forts, blockade our ports, and wage war against us, induced me to direct that the entire subscription should be accepted. It will now become necessary to raise means to ch larger amount to defray the expenses of maintaining our independence and repeiling invasion. I invite your special attention to this subject, and the financial condition of the government, with the suggestion of ways and mean for the supply of the Treaury, will be presented to you in a separate communication. To the Department of Justice you have confided not only

the organization and supervision of all matters connected with the courts of justice, but also those connected with patents and with the bureau of public printing.

Since your adjournment, all the courts, with the exeption of those of Mississippi and Texas, have been organized by the appointment of marshals and District Attorneys, and are now prepared for the exercise of their functions. In the two States just named, the gentlemen confirmed

as judges, declined to accept the appointment, and no nominations have yet been made to fill the vacancies. refer you to the report of the Attorney General, and concur in his recommendation for immediate legislation, especially on the subject of patent rights. Early provision should be made to secure to the subjects of foreign nations the full enjoyment of their property in valuable of the County, a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollar inventions, and to extend to our own citizens protection, not only for their own inventions, but for such as may have been assigned to them, or may hereafter be assigned by persons not alien enemies.

The patent office business is much more extensive and important than had been anticipated. The applications for patents, although confined under the law exclusively tomed hardships, labors and privations of a protracted to citizens of our confederacy, already average seventy per month, showing the necessity for the prompt organi-

been compelled to lower his flag. All manifestations of exultation were checked in his presence. Their coinmade, and the further estimates for the fiscal year ending der the several acts of Congress, their organization and dis manding general, with their cordial approval and the consent of his government, refrained from imposing any terms that could wound the sensibilities of the commander of the fort. He was permitted to retire with the measures subsequently taken for common defense, on receiving intelligence of the declaration of war against n made by the President of the United States. There are now in the field at Charleston, Pensacola, Forts Morgan, Jackson, St. Philip and Pulaski, nineteen thousand men, and six teen thousand are now en route for Virginia. It is propose to organize and hold in readiness for instant action, in view of the present exigencies of the country, an army of one hundred thousand men. If further force should be needed the wisdom and patriotism of Congress will be confidently appealed to for authority to call into the field additions

sarily restricted by the fact that sufficient time has not yet elapsed for the purchase or construction of more than a limited number of vessels adapted to the public service. Two vessels purchased, have been named the "Sumter" and "Macree," and are now being prepared for sea at New Orleans with all possible despatch. Contracts have also been made at that city with two different establishments for the easting of ordnance, cannon shot and shell, with the view to encourage the manufacture of these articles so indispensa ble for our defense, at as many points within our territory

I call your attention to the recommendation of the Secre was made at your last session for this object.
The Secretary also calls attention to the fact that no pro-

vision has been made for the payment of invalid pensions to our own citizens. Many of these persons are advanced in or by the powers vested in the marshals by law." He calls for an army of seventy-five thousand men to act as a posse comitatus in aid of the process of the courts of Government of the United States. I recommend the apustice in States where no courts exist whose mandates propriation of the sum necessary to pay these pensioners s well as those of the army, whose claims can scarcely ex teed twenty thousand dollars per annum.

The Postmaster General has already succeeded in organ

to assume the direction of our postal affairs, on the occur rence of the contingency contemplated by the Act of 15th March, 1861, or even sooner if desired by Congress. The various books and circulars have been prepared and meas ures taken to secure supplies of blanks, postage stamps, stamped envelopes, mail bags, locks, keys, etc. He presents a detailed classification and arrangement of his clerical force, and asks for its increase. An auditor of the aforesaid," to-wit : the five millions of inhabitants of these States, " to retire peaceably to their respective mitted for the organization of his bureau. The great num ber and magnitude of the accounts of this department require an incresse of the clerical force in the accounting branch in the Treasury. The revenues of this department are collected and disbursed in modes peculiar to itself, and require a special bureau to secure a proper accountability in the administration of its finances.

I call your attention to the additional legislation required for this Department, to the additional legislation required for this Department, to the recommendation for changes in the law fixing the rates of postage on newspapers, and sealed packages of certain kinds, and specially to the recommendation of the Secretary, in which I concur, that you provide at once for the assumption by him of the control of our entire postal corriers.

nessee and Missouri, by denouncing the call for troops as an unconstitutional usurpation of power to which they refused to respond, I was not at liberty to disregard the fact that many of the States seemed quite content to submit to the exercise of the power assumed by the President of the United States, and were actively engaged in levying troops to be used for the purpose indicated in the proclamation.

Deprived of the aid of Congress at the moment, I was under the necessity of confining my action to a call on the States for volunteers for the common defence, in accordance with the authority you had confided to me accordance with the accordance with the authority you had confided to me accordance with the fact that the confideracy do duty wi

essential that officers should enter upon the study of their profession at an early period of life, and have elementary instruction in a military school. Until such the high seas, to the end that preparations might be school shall be established, it is recommended that camade for the immediate issue of letters of marque and dets be appointed and attached to companies until they reprisal, which you alone, under the Constitution, have shall have attained the age and have acquired the know-I also call your attention to an omission in the law

organizing the army, in relation to military chaplains, and recommend that provision be made for their ap-In conclusion, I congratulate you on the fact, that in

every portion of our country, there has been exhibited the most patriotic devotion to our common cause .-Transportation companies have freely tendered the use of their lines for troops and supplies. The Presidents of the railroads of the Confederacy, in company with others who control lines of communication with States that we hope soon to greet as sisters, assembled in Convention in this city, and not only reduced largely the rates heretofore demanded for mail service, and convey-

issued the public defense; and though at no other point one heretofore noticed, have they been stimular the excitement incident to actual engagement, hope of distinction for individual achievement borne what, for new troops, is the most severe patient toil and constant vigil, and all the expent and discomfort of active service, with a resolut fortitude such as to command approbation and the highest expectation of their conduct when active

the highest expectation of their conduct when activated and resolved cannot shrink for any sacrifice which they may be called on to make, it is a reasonable doubt of their final. can there be a reasonable doubt of their final, however long and severe may be the test of their beat their birthright of facel. termination to maintain their birthright of freedom, equality, as a trust which it is their first duty to tra mit, undiminished, to their posterity.

A bounteous Providence cheers us with the promise The fields of grain which the promise the promise that t of abundant crops. The fields of grain which will be ready for the sill which will within a few weeks, be ready for the sickle, give assumption of food for man amplest supply o rance of the amplest supply of food for man; while the corn, cotton, and other staple productions of the corn, cotton, and cotton cotton cotton cotton cotton cotton. soil, afford abundant proof that up to this period, the

We feel that our cause is just and holy; we prote We feel that our confirmation that we desire peace a any sacrifice, save that of honor and independence; seek no conquest, no aggrandizement, no concession any kind from the States with which we were late confederated; all we ask is to be let alone; that those who never held power over us, shall not now attem our subjugation by arms.

This we will, this we must resist to the direct extrem ity. The moment that this pretension is abandoned, sword will drop from our grasp, and we shall be read to enter into treaties of amity and commerce that es not but be mutually beneficial. So long as this prefer sion is maintained, with a firm reliance on that Divi Power which covers with its protection the just cause we will continue to struggle for our inherent right freedom, independence and self-government. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

MONTGOMERY, April 29, 1861.

KENANSVILLE, N. C., May 2d, 1861

Messrs. Editors Journal :-Messrs. Editors Journal:—
DEAR SIRS: I intended getting this to you in time for DEAR SIRS: I intended getting this to you in time for the week's Weekly, but could not do so. Please give it a plan in your paper as soon as possible. We had an affecting of our troops from Kenansville. scene on the starting of our troops from the changerine. He dreds of mothers and sisters assembled to take the particular and on the presentation of the Flag, Rev. Mr. Sprach and continuous which was overflowing with the presentation of the Flag. hand; and on the presentation of the riag, nev. Mr. Spr. delivered an address, which was overflowing with eloque and patriotism. A sad farewell followed, and our h jackets. Surely, if the whole South is as much alive to their inte

est as our people, there is nothing to fear, for it will or be when all are dead, that the hellish usurpers of the Nor Yourstruly.

On Thursday of Duplin county Court week last, promation was publicly made, inviting the Magistrates of the county, and the citizens generally, to meet at the County House on Friday, to take into consideration the alarming the county and to provide such manufactures. condition of the country, and to provide such means for protection and defence, as to them might appear

on Friday, the day appointed, a number of the citizen of the county assembled in the Court House, when production was made, requesting all the Magistrates presents mation was made, requesting an an angistrates present occupy the Bench, when Jere. Pearsall, Chairman of the Court, and J. B. B. Monk, Thomas Hall, Hugh G. Markellsaac B. Kelley, John D. Stanford, John M. Chastin, Jan. G. Branch and Alsa Southerland, Esqs., took their seat. The object of the meeting was then explained by general discussion of the subject, which was participated others: and on motion, it was ordered that the Chairman appointed a Committee to borrow, on the faith and end for the purpose of equiping and supporting the volunted that may be called into the service of the State, from county of Duplin. It was further ordered, that the Sher summons the Magistrates of the county, and invite the zens generally, to appear at the Court House on Mondi the 22d inst., for the purpose of approving or reject

these proceedings.
On Monday the 22d inst., a majority of the Justices w in attendance, together with a large concourse of citizen and on assembling in the Court House, the Chairman formed the Court what action had been taken on Fride last. And on motion, it was proposed to amend the ten thousand dollars, which was agreed to by the Cour, and the vote being put to the citizens present, was many mously sustained by them. It was tur her ordered that the Chairman disburse such sums as may be borrowed for the purposes aforesaid, under the direction of the Committee of

Ordered further, that the Chairman of this Court issue bonds upon the County, at three years, with interest from date, at six per cent per annum, for such sums as may be required under the appropriations aforesaid. And that sail bonds be signed by the Chirman of this Court and countriesigned by the Committee of Finance of this county, and

On motion of H. Bourden, Esq., Resolved, That the Attorneys practising at this Court, be orthern claims against our citizens; and in case any A orney should act contrary to this request, we recommend the withdrawal of patronage from him, which was responded to by Messrs Allen, Stallings, Kenan, Whitehead an Standford, in terms of approval. Ordered, That citizens of other counties who have joined the Volunteer corps of Duplin County be recognised as the

Ordered. That the free pegroes of this county be require to enroll themselves forthwith for the defense of the cont Ordered, That Owen R. Kenan, Isaac B. Kelly, William Farrior, Halstead Bourden and Jeremiah Pearsall, he th Committee of Safety of this County.
Ordered, That Stephen Graham, be treasurer to receive from individuals such donations as they may contribute for

the defence of the country, and that he disburse the same Ordered, That the foregoing proceedings be published in newspapers of the district, and that other papers be reques

By order, JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, C.C.C. From the Standard. A Card.

There being now no longer a necessity for the South ern Rights Meeting at Charlotte on the 20th of this month, (May,) I hereby make known, with the concur rence of members of the committee, and upon the way gestion of many others, that the call for the same is with

drawn-and that consequently the meeting will not take The noble attitude of North Carolina—the union sentiment and feeling among her people, and the spirites alacrity with which they meet the crisis, bespeak a spirit that looks to action only, and not to public discussion.

WELDON N. EDWARDS, Pres. of the South. Rights Ex. Com. 27th April, 1861

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, Raleigh, N. C., April 24, 1861. ORDERS No. 1.

The undersigned being placed by the Governor charge of the Camp of Instruction and Rendezvons troops, hereby communicates instructions to the compa nies to be concentrated at this point. It will be impo sible to furnish transportation for trunks, boxes, & to any great extent. Hence each soldier should provi himself with a haversack 6x4 inches for carrying cooks provisions, a knapsack (even of rough construction) carry one pair of blankets, an overcoat, flannel shirt and pair of shoes. Every mess of 28 men should be provide ed with a camp chest to carry cooking utensils, knive forks and plates. On arriving at the depot at Raleigh, each company

will march to the Fair Grounds, and the captain will report himself promptly to the undersigned for day. D. H. HILL, Colonel Commanding. P. S.—The companies which have left home without

being supplied as above directed, will be furnished here, SOUTHERN PRINTING INK .- The Atlanta (Ga.) Com-

monwealth says: We were shown on Friday last a spe cimen of very fine red printing ink, manufactured by Messrs. Massey & Landell, of this city. The color is bright, the body would appear to be good, and it appears to "distribute" freely and evenly.

The same firm is also manufactured and is repared. The same firm is also manufacturing, and is prepare

to supply black ink at short notice, in quantity and of We feel heartily glad that these gentlemen have engaged in this manufacture, that the good work of supply

ing our wants is about to be commenced in reality and in earnest, and that it has commenced here, for no other point affords superior facilities. They are engaged in manufacturing and testing other colors, so that below long they can supply any that may be wanted. Let publishers now come forward and extend to the

enterprising pioneers in this business the encouragement we the true interests of both parties so plainly dictate. know nothing about their prices, but presume they at as low as any. But should they not be, consumers will bear in mind that if they are favored with large order and a large business, they can afford their ink at a